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ROSEDALE NURSERIES

TARRYTOWN N.Y.

FALL, 1926

PEONIES *for* FALL PLANTING



O flowers exceed the Peonies in popularity and none are more easily grown. They are seldom attacked by insects or disease, and are perfectly hardy, requiring no covering in the severest weather. They thrive in all kinds of soil and flourish in a rich, deep loam. They demand much moisture at blooming time, and if grown in partial shade the blooms will, therefore, last longer and be equally fine in other respects. No hardy perennial is of more permanent value than the Peony. The first cost is the only cost, and they continue to increase in size and value for many years. The foliage is rich and of beautiful deep green color, which renders the plant very ornamental even when out of flower, and few other flowers are so well adapted for interior decoration and none make more massive color effect when planted in a border or in a bed on the lawn. Their popularity has increased during the past few years since the new improved varieties have been disseminated. Peonies range in color from cream and pure white through the various shades of pink and red to the deepest purple and maroon, in all possible combinations of tint and form.

Suitable Places for Peonies

Since peonies are very decorative in all situations, not only because of the splendor of their blooms but also from their attractive foliage, they are not out of place in almost any location. Care should be taken, however, not to plant them too near the spreading roots of trees and shrubs which would rob them of nourishment and moisture, but partial shade from trees at a distance is beneficial. Peonies make a very attractive border along a path or driveway, especially if planted alternately with phlox so that the season of bloom may be continued most of the summer. They are also very effective in large beds, either alone or interspersed with phlox. If desired for abundance of cut flowers only, they may be planted in the vegetable garden.

Suggestions for Peony Collections

Peony prices vary so greatly that many purchasers believe that price depends on the quality. While this may be true to a certain extent, it is in general far from the truth. Price is regulated largely by supply and demand. If the quality is good, the demand will increase more rapidly in some cases than the supply, so that it will be many years before the price will be reduced to the common level. A good sample of this is Festiva Maxima, one of the very best peonies in cultivation today and still in great demand although introduced seventy-four years ago. A variety equally good introduced today would be held at \$1.00 per root. Everybody who saw it would want it; the demand would be great and the price would drop very slowly, until the amount of stock had overtaken the demand. This would take many years as the stock of the peony increases by division only (a slow process) and the demand increases as the variety becomes better known. If on the other hand the new variety does not become popular by reason of high quality the demand will soon be overtaken by the supply and the price will rapidly drop. The price of peonies now rated at 8.5 and up, on a scale of 10, will drop very slowly in the years to come, owing to the increasing demand.

There are, however, many of the old varieties now sold at less than \$1.00 which should be in every collection. They are not all as good as Festiva Maxima, not all as well known, but they come at different seasons and of different colors. In gathering together our collection of nearly 200 varieties, we have eliminated many that were unworthy. We do not believe we now have a single variety unworthy of cultivation. One's selection would depend largely on the choice of color, season of bloom and price. As to color and season of bloom, page 4 will enable one to make a selection to one's taste. And the price of each is given in the following pages and also in the order sheet.

We are often asked to name a few good varieties, not too expensive. For the benefit of intending purchasers we give below three lists, any of which one might be happy to own. While these lists are made by one who has worked with peonies many years, it is not infallible and would not be agreed to by all. But we think most of the other peony specialists would agree with us. While to amateurs some of the prices in list No. 3 may seem a little high, I think all peony fans will agree that the prices will not be greatly reduced on the same for sometime, owing to the increasing demand, for every one of these is a gem.

List No. 1 Priced 50c to \$1

WHITE

Boule de Neige
Couronne d'Or
Duchess de Nemours
Festiva Maxima
Mme. Crousse
Mme. de Verneville
Marie Lemoine

PINK

Albert Crousse
Carnea Elegans
Edulis Superba
Gen. Bertrand
Grandiflora Nivea plena
Jeanne d'Arc
Livingstone
Mme. Bollet
Mme. de Ga'hau
Mme. de Vetry
Marguerite Gerard
Octavie Demay
Petite Renée
Triomphe de Lille

RED

Augustin d'Hour
Felix Crousse
De Candolle
Delachei
Prince de Talindyke

List No. 2 Priced \$1 to \$2

WHITE

Avalanche
Baroness Schroeder
La Rosiere
Mme. Emile Lemoine
Marie Jacquin
Mont Blanc

PINK

Asa Gray
Germaine Bigot
Gloire de Chas. Gombault
Grandiflora
Lamartine
Mme. Emile Galle
Mme. Lemonier
Marie Crousse
Modeste Guerin
Mons. Jules Elie
Phi'omele
Venus

RED

Eugene Bigot
Karl Rosenfield
Adolphe Rousseau

SINGLE AND JAPANESE

Carnot
La Fiancee
L'Etincelante
Lemon Queen
Velcutine

List No. 3 Priced at \$2 or more

WHITE

Frances Willard
Kelway's Glorious
Le Cygne
Alsace Lorraine

PINK

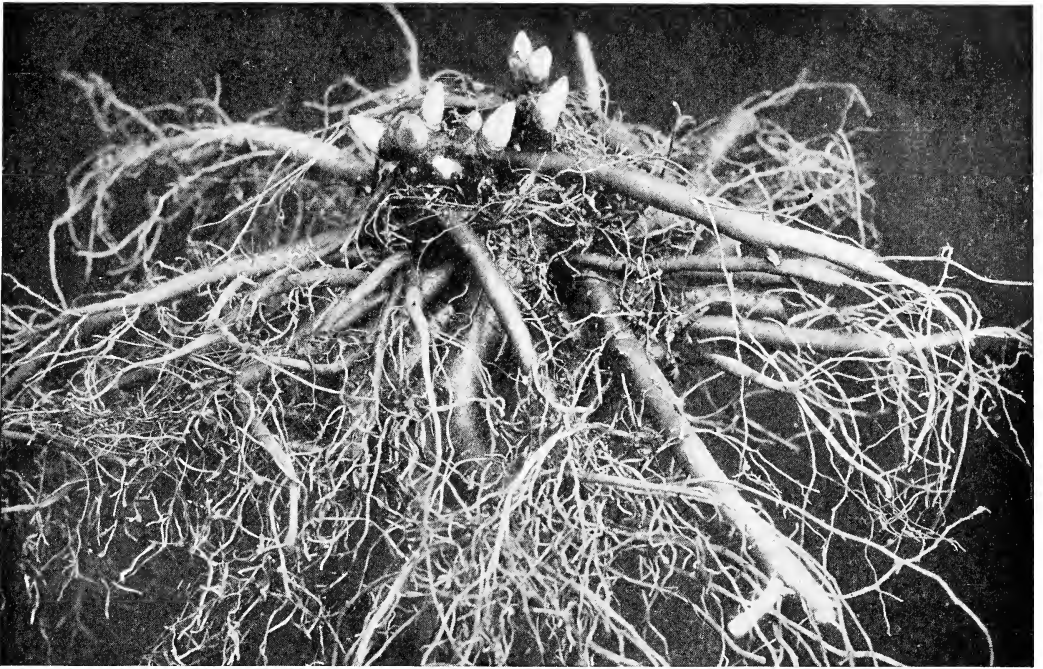
Elwood Pleas
Eugene Verdier
Lady Alexandra Duff
Mme. Jules Dessert
Marcelle Dessert
Martha Bulloch
Milton Hill
Reine Hortense
Sarah Bernhardt
Solange
Therese
Tourangelle
Walter Faxon

RED

Longfellow
Mons. Martin Cahuzac

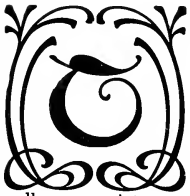
SINGLE AND JAPANESE

Clairette
Kino-Kimo
Lucienne
Marguerite Dessert
Mikado
Venise



Peony Root

Culture of the Peony



HE Peony is of exceedingly easy culture, perfectly hardy and not very particular about the nature of the soil, but is particular about having good fertility.

SOIL. To perfect so many large blossoms as a good clump of Peonies will set, the soil should be well prepared so that plenty of nourishment as well as moisture may be had at blooming time. Although any good fertilizer, if well incorporated with the soil, will do, none is better than well rotted cow manure, which should be used in liberal quantities, but placed far enough below the roots so that the rootlets will not be affected by it until they have well started to grow. If the sub-soil is of a good loamy texture, the excavation of 18 to 20 inches with a layer of six inches of well rotted cow manure at the bottom, well spaded in, will be sufficient. If, however, the subsoil is of the nature of light sand or hardpan, it should be removed entirely and alternate layers of old sods and manure put in its place. Heavy clay should be lightened by the aid of sand, leaf mold and manure, mixing it thoroughly by overturning it several times.

PLANTING. The time to plant Peonies is September and October, although they may be safely planted whenever the ground is open until April 1st. Do not plant before September 5th lest the roots should not be well ripened; and do not leave the matter until spring, for they are sure to make considerable growth before the ground is workable. Like other plants, the roots should be planted at the proper depth and the earth very tightly packed among and over them. Be sure to set the eyes three inches below the surface. Plants should be set at least two to three feet apart so that they will have ample room for development.

After the ground is frozen to a depth of two or three inches, it is well to cover the plants the first season with a light dressing of leaves or straw to

keep them from heaving by the frost. They do not need to have protection from the cold and will not need it after the first winter, as the roots will have fast hold of the ground and will endure the most severe climate. If covered too deeply or planted too deeply they are apt to send up blind buds.

CULTIVATION. In early spring, as soon as the ground has dried out sufficiently, the soil about the plant should be dug over to work in either some well rotted manure or bonemeal, and pulverize the soil. Shallow cultivation should be continued at intervals all summer to maintain the dust mulch. Avoid getting fertilizer near the crown of the plant.

A good way to utilize the ground the first season or two is to plant a row of Phlox between the rows of Peonies. Should there be an extreme drought in April or May, a thorough drenching of the beds once or twice a week would well repay in extra bloom. As Phloxes are fond of the same treatment these plants thrive well together, the latter giving a succession of bloom for two months after the Peonies are over.

If large, individual blooms are desired, the lateral buds should be removed early, thus throwing all the strength into the one central bud; and, if exhibition blooms are wanted, several of the stems may be pinched off when they emerge from the ground, leaving two or three of the stronger ones which will take the entire strength of the plant. An application of liquid manure to the roots once a week soon after the buds have formed, will also increase the size and color of the flower.

AS A CUT FLOWER the Peony is unexcelled. Cut when the first outer petals roll back and place in a cool room, always giving the flower stems a fresh cut every day, and also fresh water. The moment the buds are cut they should be dropped into a bucket of water. Developed in this way, most varieties will last a week. To retard them several days place them in a room that is cool and dark. In this way they may be kept beyond their period of bloom and will open larger and of better color than those left on the plant.

A Month of Peonies According to Color

Let us help you select early, midseason and late varieties, so as to give a month of white, a month of yellow, a month of light pink, a month of deep pink, a month of red or a month of purple.

In the following list of Peonies according to color, we have indicated by the letter "E"—early; "M"—midseason; and "L"—late varieties. These are still further differentiated, very early, early midseason, late midseason, very late in the descriptions in the full alphabetical list.

The earliest to bloom are the Officialis varieties, which begin blooming in this vicinity about May 20th, the season closing June 25th to July 4th with such varieties as Grandiflora, Madame de Galhau, Madame Emile Galle, Marie Lemoine, Purpurea Superba and others.

Double Varieties

WHITE

Albatre (M)
Alsace-Lorraine (L)
Avalanche (M)
Baroness Schroeder (M)
Boule de Neige (E)
Canari (L)
Couronne d'Or (L)
Festiva (L)
Festiva Maxima (M)
Frances Willard (L)
James Kelway (M)
Jubilee (M)
Kelway's Glorious (M)
La Lorraine (M)
La Rosiere (M)
La Tendresse (E)
Le Cygne (E)
Marcelle Dessert (M)
Marie (L)
Marie Lemoine (L)
Marie Jacquin (M)
Mme. Crousse (L)
Mme. de Verneville (E)
Mme. Emile Lemoine (M)
Mons. Dupont (M)
Mont Blanc (M)
Officialis Mutabilis (E)

BLUSH OR FLESH

COLOR

Albert Crousse (L)
Alfred de Musset (L)
Asa Gray (M)
Aurore (L)

Carnea Elegans (Calot)

(L)
Elwood Pleas (L)
Eugenie Verdier (M)
Galathée (L)
Germaine Bigot (M)
Gismonda (L)
Grandiflora (L)
La Tulipe (M)
Mlle. Leonie Calot (M)
Mlle. Marie Calot (L)
Mlle. Rousseau (M)
Mme. Boulanger (M)
Mme. Auguste Dessert (M)
Mme. Calot (E)
Mme. de Galhau (L)
Mme. de Treyeran (E)
Mme. de Vetry (M)
Marguerite Gerard (M)
Marie Crousse (M)
Marie d'Hour (M)
Mary Woodbury Shaylor (M)
Milton Hill (L)
Number One (L)
Octavie Demay (E)
Pierre Duchartre (L)
Rosa Bonheur (M)
Solange (L)
Souv. de Louis Bigot (M)
Therese (E)
Tourangelle (M)
Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille (M)

YELLOW

Dr. Bretonneau (Guerin), (M)
Duchess de Nemours (M)
Duke of Wellington (M)
Grandiflora Nivea Plena (E)
Lady Curzon (M)
Laura Dessert (E)
Philomele (M)
Primevere (M)

MEDIUM PINK

Eugene Verdier (L)
Gloire de Charles Gombault (M)
Jeanne d'Arc (E)
Lady Alexandra Duff (E)
La France (L)
Lamartine (M)
Livingstone (L)
Mme. Bollet (M)
Mme. d'Hour (M)
Mme. Ducl (E)
Mme. Emile Galle (L)
Mme. Jules Dessert (L)
Mme. Lemonier (M)
Martha Bulloch (L)
Mons. Jules Elie (E)
Reine Hortense (M)
Sarah Bernhardt (M)
Umbellata Rosea (E)
Venus (M)

DEEPER PINKS

Claire Dubois (L)
Edulis Superba (E)

Eugene Reignoux (E)
General Bertrand (E)
Henry Murger (L)
Mme. Geissler (M)
Mme. Lemoine (M)
Modeste (Guerin), (E)
Mons. Bastien LePage (M)
Mons. Barral (L)
Mons. Boucharlat Aine (M)
Petite Renee (M)
Walter Faxon (M)

RED

Augustin d'Hour (M)
Eugene Bigot (M)
Felix Crousse (M)
Gloire de Chenonceaux (M)
Karl Rosenfield (E)
Longfellow (M)
Officialis Rubra (E)
Rubra Superba (L)
Souv. du Dr. Bretonneau (M)
DEEP RED AND PURPLE
Adolphe Rousseau (E)
Cherry Hill (E)
De Candolle (M)
Delachei (M)
Mons. Martin Cahuzac (E)
Philip Revoire (E)
Purpurea Superba (L)
Prince de Talindyke (L)

Japanese and Single Peonies— (Mostly Early to Midseason)

(S)—Single.

WHITE

Marguerite Dessert (S)
Le Jour (S)
Perle Blanche (S)
White Lady (S)
Yeso (J)

(J)—Japanese.

PINK

Ama-No-Sode (J)
Clairette (S)
Etienne Dessert (S)
Madeline Gauthier (S)
Perle Rose (S)
Pride of Langport (S)
Tokio (J)
Tomatbako (J)
Venise (S)

RED

Carnot (S)
Kino-Kimo (J)
L'Étincelante (S)
Mikado (J)
Veloutine (S)
Vesuve (S)

For twenty-three years we have been interested in collecting and growing the best peonies. We have from time to time rejected varieties that did not come up to our high ideal, with the hope of reducing our list to 100 varieties. But many new varieties have come out in recent years, some of which are superior to many of the older varieties. Thus we have been adding as well as rejecting, and our list now comprises a little less than 200 varieties.

The Best Size Roots to Buy

While our strong 3-5 eye roots will all bloom for you the first year if planted in September, the 1 year size is the best buy, being about double the size at the price of only about one-half more.

To those familiar with the cultivation of peonies, we will be pleased to quote prices on 2 eye divisions on some of the scarce high priced varieties. If you see prices quoted lower than ours, beware lest they are offering small divisions. Most growers offer only the standard 3-5 eye divisions and so state in their literature. We count only the large eyes which will produce blooming stalks the first season.

Concerning One Eye Divisions:—Mrs. Harding quotes a letter from a friend who bought some one eye divisions: "One had one eye and looked like a dried up mouse. It was smaller than the three inch label and was tied on the label. Another was like a slice of bacon with two little eyes. Both divisions were so funny that I kept them some time for show." She further says: "My friend protested against giving over a perfectly good location to hospital work on mutilated plants."

Read on Page 5 what Secretary Saunders says about divisions.

Helpful Hints on Sizes and Varieties

One of the best authorities on Peonies, Professor A. P. Saunders, for many years Secretary of the American Peony Society, writing in the June 1925 issue of the Garden Magazine, gives some very valuable advice, revising his list of good varieties quoted ten years ago in the same paper: He says:

"My original list of varieties at about 50 cents apiece and all very fine kinds, was:

Duchesse de Nemours (white),	Festiva Maxima (white),
Jeanne d'Arc (cream and pink),	Mlle. Leonie Calot (pale pink),
Philomele (pink and yellow),	Marie Lemoine (white, late),

"As to the varieties included here, I have nothing to retract; but I am not sure that these can now all be had at the price named. Some few of them might cost 75 cents at current prices.

"My present list at a price limit of \$1.00 would include:

Richardson's Grandiflora (pink, late),	Madame Emile Galle (flesh),
Albatre (white),	La Rosiere (white, semi-double),
Madame de Vetry (pink guard petals, high cream colored centre),	
and to this might be added Felix Crousse for a dark red.	

"In these two lists, you have a group of sorts, many of which are quite as good as most of the expensive novelties of today—those which sell at \$25 to \$50."

Prof. Saunders says: "In my judgment, the finest Peonies of today are:

Therese (pale pink),	Le Cygne (white)
Lady Alexandra Duff (pale pink),	Milton Hill (pale mauve pink),
Kelway's Glorious (white),	Solange ("tea" color),
Tourangelle (pale peach pink),	Walter Faxon (fiery salmon pink).
Madame Jules Dessert (palest pink),	

"But to these there should be added a group, now quite large, of varieties of almost equal quality, but which for one reason or another do not seem quite on a par with these wonders."

"To go back then to the pinks and whites, I should include the following among the best kinds we have:

Richardson's Grandiflora, a late pink, fine in color, fragrant, large, and in every way desirable.

Rosa Bonheur, a very beautiful shade of mauve pink, but a plant which in my experience does not do itself justice in all seasons.

President Wilson, one of the new ones. Raised by the Thurlows in Massachusetts. This variety which has been on the market only a few years gives promise of being one of the winners.

Albatre, an old and cheap sort, produces, when well grown, flowers that will stand comparison with anything there is.

La Perle is one of the few Peonies in anything approaching a pale heliotrope color. One of the old ones that are still good.

Baroness Schroeder, a grand white, one of the best standard kinds.

Eugenie Verdier, inexpensive, but precious.

Festiva Maxima, a fine old white, not a very interesting flower to my mind and yet so good that one could not omit it.

While we agree almost without exception in the lists enumerated by Prof. Saunders, like many other Peony fans we have our own favorites, quite a number of varieties fully equal if not superior to some of those mentioned, of Festiva Maxima a general favorite, etc.

Concerning the sizes of plants, Prof. Saunders well says: "I feel that I should not lay down my type-writer without saying a word regarding a new practice which has come into the Peony business of late years. I refer to the selling of what are called 'divisions' or 'one-eye divisions,' 'two-eye divisions,' etc. What are called one-year roots are the plants that have resulted from the divisions of last year. But evidently the nurseryman can save himself money by selling the divisions at once to his customers, without taking the trouble to replant and cultivate for a year. These freshly made divisions are very commonly offered in the trade and at prices much below those for one-year roots. My own judgment on it is this: where the question of price has to be very carefully considered and the question of time is a matter of indifference, the buyer may probably do well to buy divisions of the expensive sorts. But what he saves in money he loses in time; for whereas a one-year root will usually bloom well within two or three years after planting, and will give some bloom even the first year, a division cannot be expected to give good bloom for a considerably longer time. Also the actual loss in plants is certain to be greater. * * * But no one need spend a great deal of money in order to have a beautiful collection of Peonies, provided he is willing to confine himself to the older sorts. Those who must have the novelties cannot do better than take counsel with others who have tried the experiment of small divisions before committing themselves too far."

Much might be added to what Prof. Saunders says about these small divisions. Mrs. Harding has well covered the case in her little book about Peonies which we are offering as a prize and we sincerely hope buyers will take heed of what these good authorities say and that the custom of selling small divisions will be done away. I am sorry to say for two years I have yielded to the competition and offered small divisions. These small divisions in the high priced varieties may be worth while by experts, but for the amateur, it would seem to me ill-advised to purchase anything less than the 3-5 eye divisions. Buying a 2-4 eye division or a one-eye division the buyers are apt to be misled.

We wish prospective customers could see our fine fields of one year plants grown strong and husky from 3-5 eye divisions planted last Fall. Although we have taken pains to plant and care for these roots a whole year, giving them time to make a year's growth and heal all bruises and cuts, nevertheless we are offering these plants at prices lower than divisions are offered in some quarters, in accordance with our motto, "Prices as low as consistent with highest quality."

To those wishing larger than one-year plants, we can furnish two-year plants with strong 5-6 eyes at 50% in advance of the one-year prices. For those who feel they cannot afford the larger size plants, we should be pleased to quote two or three eye divisions, of varieties ranging in price from \$5 up.

Having bought extensively of some of the high priced varieties during the past twenty years, our large stock enables us this year to reduce the prices.



A Basket of Scarce, New Varieties

With such choice ones, no wonder we get orders from many other Peony specialists.

If in Doubt, Ask Us

From the short descriptions in any peony list, the buyer is often at a loss to decide. We suggest, **FIRST:** Forget about prices; for many of the good ones are only \$1.00 or less; (e. g.) Festiva Maxima at 75c is unexcelled by any other white peony priced at less than \$5.00. **SECOND:** Note carefully the rating. If a variety with 20 or more votes is rated 8.0 or above, you cannot go wrong, no matter how low the price, and there are quite a number below 8.0 that should be in every collection. No peony lover could do without Edulis Superba 7.6, Gloire de Chas. Gombault 7.9, Mme. de Verneville 7.9, or Mme. Crousse and Mme. de Galhau 7.5. **THIRD:** Be sure to place your order with a reliable house, even though prices may be a little higher, and, where possible, order nothing less than one or two year plants, preferably the latter.

Explanation of the Numbers in the Alphabetical List

The figures which precede the names indicate the rating on a scale of 10, according to the **Symposium of the American Peony Society** in Bulletin 14, published in 1921. These figures were carefully compiled by the secretary from over 80 lists sent in by members of the society. Those in parenthesis directly under the rating denote the number of votes. Where there are no figures, the variety is too scarce to have sufficient votes.

It will be noted that we grow only 4 varieties rated at less than 7.0. Of 22 Peonies ranking 9.0 to 10, average based on 20 or more votes we grow all but 3. Of 69 Peonies ranking from 8.0 to 9.0 based on 20 or more votes, we grow 57.

DISCOUNT on PEONIES

On orders of not less than three plants of a kind and amounting to \$10.00 to \$50.00, we will make a discount of 10 per cent; on orders of \$50.00 and up, 15 per cent. On varieties priced at \$3 and up prices are net.

No charge for boxing and packing.

Discounts do not apply to special offer.

It will be to your interest to order at once to secure the plants you wish. Some of the varieties will be sold out before planting time.

SPECIAL OFFER

To those wishing plants for mass planting, or cut-flowers, and not particular about names we offer a bargain: Strong 3 to 5 eye divisions, \$3.50 per dozen, \$25.00 per 100. Strong 1-year clumps, \$5.00 per dozen, \$35.00 per 100. 50 at 100 rate.

Description and Price List of Peonies

The varieties we offer are arranged in two classes, double and single, in each of which the names are arranged alphabetically, and where known, the name and date of the introducer immediately follows in parenthesis. As color comes first in the choice of Peonies, we have placed the color on the same line as the name. Size and type naturally appeal next, and so follow the color. Having found these satisfactory in any variety described, one naturally next looks for the character and habit of the plant. To further aid purchasers we have made an alphabetical list of colors. See page 4. In addition, we shall be pleased to give by letter further information to intending purchasers.

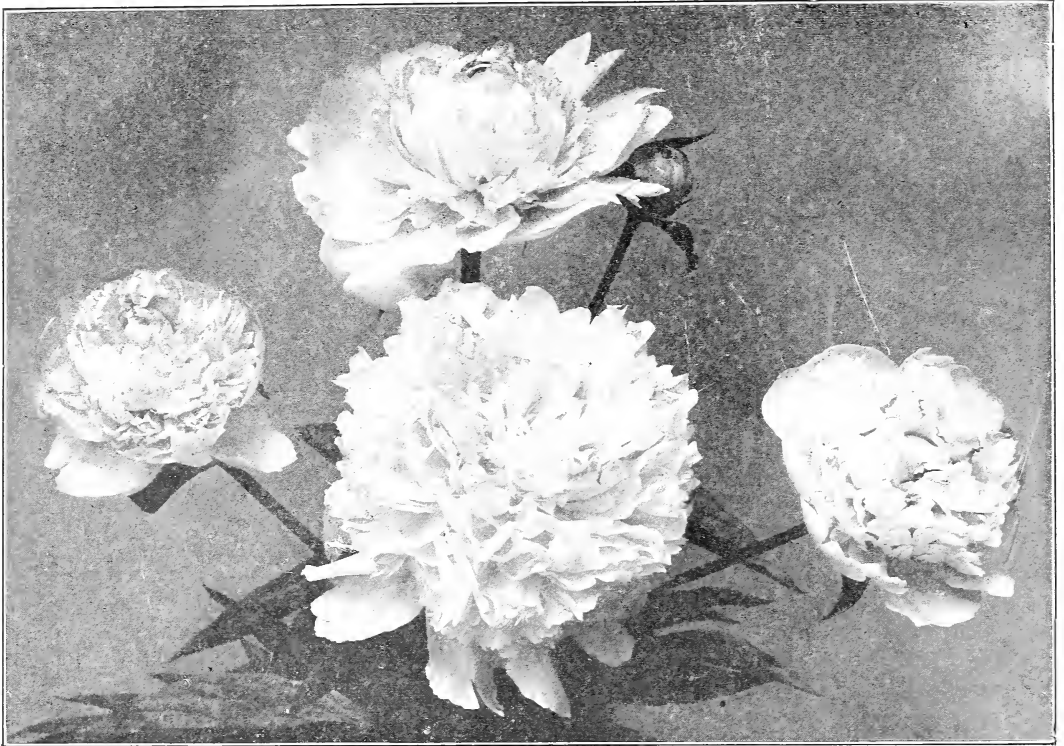
DOUBLE PEONIES

SINGLE PEONIES—SEE PAGE 13

		3-5 eye Div.	1 yr.
(56)	Adolphe Rousseau. (Dessert and Mechin, 1890). Glossy, purplish garnet; one of the darkest. Very large; semi-double; very tall. Early midseason. A great favorite, awarded first prize at American Peony Show 1923 over Mons. Cahuzac.....	\$2.00	\$2.50
(62)	Albatre. (Crousse, 1885). Milk-white center, petals tinged lilac. Large, rose type, pleasant fragrance; medium height. Midseason. Strong, vigorous grower... Prof. Saunders well says: "An old and cheap sort produces, when well grown, flowers that will stand comparison with anything there is."	.75	1.00
(6)	Albert Crousse. (Crousse, 1893). Very fresh salmon-pink, delicate color. Large compact, bomb-shape; fragrant; erect. Late.....	.75	1.00
(19)	Alfred de Musset. (Crousse, 1885). Milk-white, bluish center, crimson flecks. Large, compact; medium height. Late.....	.75	1.00
(41)	Alsace-Lorraine. (Lemoine, 1906). White with a brownish-cream tint called "tea" color. Flowers medium, opening like a water lily. Strong grower; free bloomer. Late.....	3.00	3.75
(6)	Armandine Mechin. (Mechin, 1880). Large blooms and clusters; red, shaded garnet and amaranth; very brilliant.....	.75	
(59)	Asa Gray. (Crousse, 1886). Pale lilac sprinkled with dots of deeper lilac. Large, rose shape; very fragrant; medium height and habit. Midseason.....	1.25	1.50
(49)	Augustin d'Hour. (Calot, 1867). Dark, brilliant rose-red. Medium to large, bomb-shape; showy bloom; medium height. Midseason. (Similar in color to Felix Crousse).....	.75	1.00
(38)	Aurore. (Dessert, 1904). Blush, lighter collar, slightly flecked with crimson. Large, flat, loose; medium height; compact bush. Late.....	.75	1.25
(56)	Avalanche. (Crousse, 1886). Creamy-white, slightly flecked with carmine. Large, compact, crown type; fragrant; strong growth. Nothing better. Often sold under name of Albatre. Midseason.....	.75	1.00
(79)	Baroness Schroeder. (Kelway, 1889). Flesh, fading to milk-white. Large globular, rose type, very fragrant, strong free bloomer. One of the best standard kinds. Late midseason.....	1.00	1.25
(36)	Boule de Neige. (Calot, 1867). Milk-white, flecked with crimson. Very large, regular and compact; tall, erect growth. Early.....	.50	.75
(6)	Canari. (Guerin, 1861). Guards amber-white, tinted pink; center clear yellow, fragrance X. Late.....	.50	.75
(22)	Carnea Elegans. (Calot, 1860). Soft flesh color flecked with crimson. Large, flat, compact, rose type; fragrant; medium height, late. Professor Saunders well says: "Indoors they preserve an enchanting combination of flesh color and pale yellow.".....	.75	1.00
(86)	Cherry Hill. Semi-rose type. Deep garnet, decided sheen. Tall and erect. Midseason.....	7.00	
(61)	Claire Dubois. (Crousse, 1886). Even, clear, satiny pink, tipped white. Very large, globular, rose type; tall, erect, strong growth. Very late.....	1.00	1.50
(67)	Couronne d'Or. (Calot, 1873). White with yellow tints arising from a few stamens showing amidst the petals. Center petals tipped with carmine. Large, rather full flower of superb form. Strong grower and very free bloomer. Good keeper. Late.....	.75	1.00
(23)	De Candolle. (Crousse, 1880). Uniform bright lilac-purple; beautiful under artificial light. Very large, full, rose type; medium height; strong erect grower. Late midseason.....	.50	.75
(43)	Delachei. (Delache, 1856). Violet-crimson. Medium size; semi-rose type; strong, erect, vigorous growth. Midseason to late.....	.50	.75
(23)	Docteur Bretonneau. (Guerin, 1850). Guards flesh-pink, center yellow, sometimes salmon. Midseason.....	.50	.75
(46)	Duc de Wellington. (Calot, 1859). Pure white guards, sulphur center. Large, bomb-shape; very fragrant; tall, erect growth. Midseason.....	.50	.75
(66)	Duchess de Nemours. (Calot, 1856). Guard petals white, center lemon-yellow, cup-shaped at first; it develops into a large bloom, gradually fading to white; fragrant; strong grower and free bloomer. Extra good commercial variety. Follows two to three days later than Festiva Maxima.....	.75	1.25
(66)	Edulis Superba. (Lemon, 1824). Dark pink, even color; large, loose, crown when fully open. Very fragrant; upright growth, early bloomer. One of the best commercial peonies. There is much confusion over this variety, being sold under twenty or more different names.....	.50	.75
(36)	Elwood Pleas. (Pleas, 1900). Very soft, shell pink; compact flower of rose type. Strong grower, free bloomer. Large, fragrant and beautiful. Late.....	3.00	4.00
(29)	Eugene Bigot. (Dessert, 1894). Brilliant red, medium size, compact, globular, semi-rose type. Free bloomer. Midseason.....	1.50	

In comparing prices with those of other growers, please note that we offer strong one year plants, and large divisions, 3-5 eye. These one year plants have grown from strong divisions made one year ago, which has given time to heal the callouses and produce plenty of fibrous roots. That such plants are much more valuable than divisions goes without saying.

Everyone who grows Peonies should have Mrs. Harding's new book, "Peonies in the Little Garden." At the foot of Page 12, you will see how to obtain this admirable book free. The chapter on Selection of Varieties and Special Lists is alone worth the price of the book. "For myself," she says, "I have no use for these one-eye divisions. I will not buy them, nor would I accept as a gift such crippled roots."



Gloire de Charles Gombault—Beautiful at all Stages.

		3-5 eye	1 yr.
7.3 (8)	Eugene Reignoux. (Dessert, 1905). Very brilliant carmine-pink, shaded purple. Very large; cup-shaped. Early midseason.....	.50	.75
8.3 (60)	Eugene Verdier. (Calot, 1864). Light pink with lilac-white collar. Large, rose type; extra strong-growing plant; erect, rather dwarf. Fragrant. Awarded first prize American Peony Show 1923 for six specimen blooms, named, one variety. Late. Be sure you get the real thing; it is one of the best.....	1.50	2.00
8.6 (58)	Eugenie Verdier. (Calot, 1864). (Also called Pottsi Alba). Pale pink, center deeper, flecked crimson. Large flat, rose type, rather loose; fragrant; tall, free. Midseason.....	1.00	1.50
8.4 (75)	Felix Crousse. (Crousse, 1881). Very brilliant red. Medium to large, globular, typical bomb shape; fragrant; strong growth. Midseason.....	.75	1.00
8.0 (31)	Festiva. (Donkalaer, 1838). Pure paper white with crimson markings in center. Large, full; very fragrant; dwarf. Late.....	.50	.75
9.3 (84)	Festiva Maxima. (Mieliez, 1851). Paper-white with crimson markings in center. Very large and full, rose type; very tall, strong growth. The best early white peony; very fragrant.....	.50	.75
9.1 (31)	Frances Willard. (Brand, 1907). Blush white with occasional carmine blotch and changing to pure white. Large perfectly formed flower of semi-rose type. Strong grower; free bloomer, on strong, erect stems; quite fragrant. Late midseason.....	3.00	4.00
8.1 (21)	Galathee. (Lemoine, 1900). Flesh white. Large, full rose type. Strong grower; very fragrant and very late. One of the best.....	5.00	
7.1 (18)	General Bertrand. (Guerin, 1846). Dark pink, silvery center. Large anemone shaped bloom, with broad collar; fragrance XX; tall, strong, upright growth. Early.....	.50	.75
8.5 (46)	Germaine Bigot. (Dessert, 1902). Flesh pink, salmon tints; center flecked crimson. Very large flower, rose type. This is one of Dessert's excellent varieties. Ever since we imported it from him, 15 years ago, we have thought very highly of it. It is not only beautiful in color, but its large blooms are borne in great profusion, standing up well on strong stems. See cut on page 10. Excellent midseason variety.....	1.25	2.00
8.4	Gismonda (Crousse). This is a very good fragrant Peony; blooms are flesh colored, shading to rose in the center. Very late.....	1.50	2.00
7.9 (45)	Gloire de Charles Gombault. (Dessert, 1896). Guard petals fleshy-pink, collar clear salmon-flesh shaded with apricot; center petals flesh-pink, striped with carmine. Flowers very showy, on tall stems in great profusion; crown type. Late midseason.....	1.00	1.50
7.0 (11)	Gloire de Chenonceaux. (Mechin, 1880). Rose-red, silver tipped with age. Medium to large, globular rose type; fragrant. Upright grower. Late midseason....	.50	.75
8.8 (62)	Grandiflora. (Richardson, 1883). Beautiful flesh-pink, with lighter shades at the center. One of the very largest pinks known. Vigorous, fragrant. One of the latest to bloom.....	1.00	1.50

		3-5 eye	1 yr.
8.1 (40)	Grandiflora nivea plena. (Lemon, 1824). Guard petals pure white, center slightly tinged sulphur and pink, and flecked with crimson. Very large, rose type; vigorous; fragrant. Very early.....	.75	1.00
7.4 (11)	Henry Murger. (Crousse, 1895). Uniform pure mauve. Very large, globular, rose type; strong, erect growth. Late.....	.50	.75
8.7 (49)	James Kelway. (Kelway, 1900). Rosy white changing to milk white. Very large, semi-rose type; fragrant; tall, strong. Early midseason.....	1.50	2.00
7.9 (47)	Jeanne d'Arc. (Calot, 1858). Soft pink guard; collar rich cream and bright pink tufted center, tipped carmine. Medium to large, crown shape; fragrant; strong grower, free bloomer. Early midseason. One of the choicest of older varieties. Peach-blossom pink and cream, reminds one of peaches and cream. Early.....	.75	1.00
9.2 (18)	Jeannot. (Dessert, 1918). Flesh-pink, slightly tinged purple and shaded salmon at the base of petals; changes to silver white. Large imbricated, cup-shaped flowers of perfect form. Exceedingly beautiful and delicate.....	15.00	
8.9 (38)	Jubilee. (Pleas, 1908). Color flesh white, fading to pure white. Petals narrow, loosely arranged, giving a feathery effect. Long stems. Strong grower. Free bloomer. Fragrant. Midseason.....	3.00	4.00
8.8 (57)	Karl Rosenfield. (Rosenfield, 1908). Brilliant deep crimson. Very strong, compact grower and free bloomer. One of the best. Semi-rose type; excellent keeper. Early midseason.....	1.00	1.25
9.8 (33)	Kelway's Glorious. (Kelway, 1909). Creamy-white, with a soft blush of pink. Enormous blooms of rose type; very fragrant. Generally considered one of Kelway's best. Late midseason.....	20.00	25.00
9.1 (49)	Lady Alexandra Duff. (Kelway, 1902). Outer petals delicate pink, gradually shading lighter toward center. An immense cup-shape flower; broad, imbricated petals, large and full in old plants. In young plants and the side buds of older plants, blooms are water lily shape, showing yellow stamens at center. Fragrant, tall and robust. One of Kelway's best. True variety from Shaylor. Early.....	5.00	
7.6 (5)	Lady Curzon. (Kelway, 1901). White guard with cream center. Award of merit at Royal Horticultural Society. Strong grower; fragrant. Early midseason..	1.00	1.50
9.0 (42)	La France. (Lemoine, 1901). Soft pink outer guards, splashed crimson. Very large, compact flower of rose type. Strong grower, free bloomer, very fragrant. Very late.....	6.00	
8.3 (37)	Lamartine. (Calot, 1860). (Also called Gigantea). Pale lilac-rose, darker center. Very large, loose, irregular, rose shape; tall, free bloomer; very fragrant. Early midseason.....	1.00	1.50
8.3 (44)	La Rosiere. (Crousse, 1888). Pure white, shading to cream in center, due to presence of yellow stamens. Large, flat, semi-double; medium height. Name is well chosen for its strong fragrance. Midseason. American Peony Society award 1923, for twenty blooms, double, named, white or cream.....	.75	1.00
8.1 (35)	La Tendresse. (Crousse, 1896). Cream color, changing to pure white, slightly splashed carmine; rose type; very large, compact, flat; fragrant. Strong, upright growth. Early midseason.....	.75	1.00
7.5 (57)	La Tulipe. (Calot, 1872). (Syn. Multicolor Calot, '73). Delicate pink, outer petals striped with crimson. Large, flat, rose type; fragrant; very tall, strong growth. Midseason.....	.50	.75
8.8 (22)	Laura Dessert. (Dessert, 1913). Guards, cream white; center, bright canary yellow. Large, full flower; rose type; superb. Early. Like other yellow peonies, it should be opened in the house to retain its rich yellow.....	9.00	
9.9 (56)	Le Cygne. (Lemoine, 1907). Milk white flower. Petals incurved. Perfectly formed, enormous, globular flower. Very fragrant. Early. Given the highest score of all peonies by 56 votes.....	12.00	15.00
8.1 (58)	Livingstone. (Crousse, 1879). Soft rose pink, silver tipped, some carmine spots. Large, compact, rose type; tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Very late.....	.75	1.00
9.0 (33)	Longfellow. (Brand, 1907). Bright crimson with cherry tone; perhaps the most brilliant of red peonies. Erect habit, vivid color, long season, rare value. Originator says, "It is the most brilliant peony in our whole list." Midseason.....	4.00	5.00
8.6 (39)	Mme. Auguste Dessert. (Dessert, 1899). Glossy flesh, slightly tinged carmine; center flecked crimson. Very large, imbricated, cup-shaped flower, rose type; erect; medium height. Early midseason.....	1.25	2.00
7.4 (14)	Mme. Bollet. (Calot, 1867). Pale lilac-pink, silvery reflex. Large, very compact, rose type; upright growth. Late midseason.....	.50	.75
7.8 (31)	Mme. Boulanger. (Crousse, 1886). Glossy soft pink, tinged lilac, silvery flesh border; large, compact, rose type; upright; very fragrant. Late midseason..	1.00	1.25
8.1 (49)	Mme. Calot. (Mieliez, 1856). Flesh white, tinged pale hydrangea-pink, center shaded slightly darker with a sulphur tint; very large, full, globular bloom; fragrant; early and abundant bloomer. On well established plants the flowers are exquisite.....	.75	1.00
7.9 (36)	Mme. Crousse. (Calot, 1866). Pure white with faint crimson markings. Large, globular, crown type; fragrant; medium height. Late midseason.....	.50	.75
7.5 (40)	Mme. de Galhau. (Crousse, 1883). Delicate pink with a rose-white collar. Very large, compact, rose shape; very fragrant; strong growth. Very late.....	.50	.75
7.7 (13)	Mme. d'Hour. (Calot, 1864). Light pink, silver tipped, darker center. Large, compact, rose type; tall, erect, superb. Late midseason.....	.75	1.00
8.2 (31)	Mme. De Treyeran. (Dessert, 1899). Delicate flesh white, dotted with carmine. Large, flat, compact flower; free bloomer; early.....	2.00	2.50
7.7 (30)	Mme. de Vatry. (Guerin, 1863). Pink guards, high cream-color center, very large, full, crown-shaped. Late.....	.75	1.00

Mrs. Harding, author of the best books on the Peony, says: "Owners of small gardens are often fearful of having insufficient room for this stately subject. I do not think they realize how much pleasure comes from ½ dozen plants; or three, or two—or just one." Her book on "Peonies in the Little Garden" gives an unbiased opinion on the best varieties to plant, either in small or large quantities. See our Premium Offer for this choice book, bottom of Page 12, Free with a bargain offer of Peonies and Irises.



Sarah Bernhardt		Germaine Bigot—"A Grand Couple"		3-5 eye	1 yr.
7.9 (60)	Mme. de Verneville. (Crousse, 1885). Pure white, center, tipped with carmine. Very large, full bomb shape; fragrant; medium height; strong growth. Very early .....			.75	1.25
7.9 (46)	Mme. Ducl. (Mechin, 1880). Bright silvery pink. Very large, well built flower; bomb type; strong grower; free bloomer; odor pleasant; medium height; one of the best. Early midseason.....			.75	1.25
8.5 (65)	Mme. Emile Galle. (Crousse, 1881). Very soft pink, changing to milk-white in center. Very large, compact, flat, rose type; tall, fragrant. Late.....			1.00	1.50
8.9 (50)	Mme. Emile Lemoine. (Lemoine, 1899). Glossy white, tinged pale pink and covered with tiny dots of deeper shade. Large, globular, rose type; a strong grower, good bloomer. One of the best. Midseason.....			1.00	1.50
7.9 (45)	Mme. Geissler. (Crousse, 1880). Rose pink shading to silvery flesh, compact, rose type. The largest in our collection. Fragrant. Late midseason.....			1.00	1.50
9.4 (47)	Mme. Jules Dessert. (Dessert, 1909). Clear pink, tinged flesh and straw yellow, undulated central petals, flecked with carmine and intermixed with a few visible golden stamens. Very large, imbricated flower of fine shape; one of the most beautiful in color and form. When the flower opens under cloudy weather, or in the house, the exquisite tints are really marvelous. Only four peonies rank higher than this. Late midseason. Price has increased with the great demand during the past three years.....			4.00	5.00
7.4 (16)	Mme. Lemoine. (Calot, 1864). Clear violet-rose, slightly tinged carmine. Large, full, globular bloom. Late midseason.....			.50	.75
	Mme. Lemonier. (Calot, 1860). Exquisite pale pink. Very large globular bloom, rose type; strong grower and very free bloomer. "The size of this peony, its great height, robust habit and fine color, make it a most striking garden subject." Midseason. Much superior to Mme. Lemoine, 1865, which is ranked at 8.0.....			1.00	1.50
7.3 (3)	Mme. Reignoux. (Dessert, 1909). Rose-carmine, large and full. Free flowering..			1.00	1.50
8.1 (23)	Mlle. Leonie Calot. (Calot, 1861). Very delicate shell-pink, center darker. Medium size, very compact, globular. Late midseason. Its only fault a rather weak stem .....			.75	1.00
7.4 (9)	Mlle. Marie Calot. (Calot, 1872). Milk-white tinged flesh, flecked crimson. Large, rose type; very fragrant; strong grower. Late midseason.....			.50	.75
8.1 (33)	Mlle. Rousseau. (Crousse, 1886). Milk-white, splashed carmine. Large globular, rose type; extra strong stem; medium height. Late midseason.....			1.00	1.50
8.2 (30)	Marcelle Dessert. (Dessert, 1899). Milk-white, slightly splashed with lilac; high crowned, flecked crimson. Fragrance of a tea rose. Midseason.....			1.50	2.00
	Marechal McMahon. Identical with Aug. d'Hour, which see.				
8.4 (56)	Marguerite Gerard. (Crousse, 1892). Very pale salmon-pink, fading to almost white. Large, compact, rose type; very strong growth. Late midseason....			1.00	1.50

That eminent authority on Garden Books, Mrs. Francis King, in her preface to Mrs. Harding's "Peonies in the Little Garden", says: "I congratulate readers of this book on the possession of the best and clearest popular guide yet written on the Peony; a book founded on fine experience; edged by a delightful critical taste; uncolored by any personal leanings; entirely dispassionate in comparisons; readable and practical on every page."

		3-5 eye	1 yr.
8.1 (13)	Marie. (Calot, 1868). Blush-white fading to milk-white. Large size, compact, rose type; fragrant; very tall, on strong stem. Very late.....	.50	.75
8.9 (50)	Marie Crousse. (Crousse, 1892). Soft salmon-pink. Large, full flower; bomb type; borne on stiff stems; very fragrant; tall, strong. Midseason.....	2.50	3.00
7.9 (7)	Marie d-Hour. (Calot, 1883). Pale pink, darker center, flecked carmine. Large, rose type; rather dwarf, erect. Midseason.....	.50	.75
8.3 (46)	Marie Jacquin. (Verdier). (Syn. Water Lily). Rose-white, fading to white. Large, globular, semi-double; upright, very strong growth; cup-shaped like a water lily. Midseason.....	1.00	1.50
8.5 (67)	Marie Lemoine. (Calot, 1869). Pure white with cream-white center. Large, very compact, rose type; pleasing fragrance; medium height; extra strong stems. One of the best; no collection is complete without it. Very late.....	1.00	1.50
9.1 (36)	Martha Bulloch. (Brand, 1907). Soft rose pink. Enormous cup-shaped flower. One of the best peonies in existence and exquisitely beautiful. Strong grower. Free bloomer. Fragrant. Late.....	9.00	11.00
9.4 (20)	Mary Woodbury Shaylor (Shaylor, 1916). The guard petals of the flower are fresh shell pink and the center a creamy yellow. Plant of dwarf growth with stiff stems, very profuse bloomer.....	12.00	
9.0 (63)	Milton Hill. (Richardson). Soft, clear, flesh color, deepening toward the center. "There is in this flower a quality of color that is beyond the power of words to describe." Very large globular, compact, rose type; fragrant. Very late.....	4.00	
7.8 (47)	Modeste Guerin. (Guerin, 1845). Very attractive, bright pink, tinged carmine, solid color; large bloom, typical bomb type; fragrance XX. Fine upright habit, very vigorous, early and free. We consider this the best carmine-pink peony. Often called The American Beauty Peony. With it we won the first prize for fifty blooms, deep pink, at the Peony Show of the American Peony Society.....	1.00	1.50
7.1 (16)	Mons. Bastien LePage. (Crousse, 1885). Uniform pure mauve, silvery reflex. Very large, crown shape; incurved petals; tall, extra strong stems. Midseason.....	.50	.75
7.1 (22)	Mons. Boucharat Aine. (Calot, 1868). Medium pink with silvery reflex. Very large, full, compact, rose type; very strong, vigorous growth. Midseason.....	.50	.75
8.3 (57)	Mons. Dupont. (Calot, 1872). Milk-white, center splashed with crimson. Large cup-shaped, semi-rose type; fragrant; tall, erect. Late midseason.....	1.00	1.50
9.2 (78)	Mons. Jules Elie. (Crousse, 1888). Pale lilac-rose, silvery reflex. Very large, compact, globular; very fragrant; tall, vigorous growth. Early.....	1.00	1.50
8.8 (62)	Mons. Martin Cahuzac. (Dessert, 1899). Very dark garnet with black reflex, petals so glossy as to appear varnished. Medium to large, globular, semi-rose type. Medium height; strong, vigorous grower. Early midseason.....	3.00	4.00
8.4 (42)	Mont Blanc. (Lemoine, 1899). Milk-white, center slightly tinted rose. Very large, compact, globular rose type; fragrant and free bloomer. Midseason.....	3.00	4.00
	Number One—Unnamed, imported variety; exquisite shell pink flower of large size and beautiful form; center splashed with crimson after the manner of Festiva Maxima. Rose type; very late. It excels in attractiveness many of the highest priced peonies. A royal variety; greatly admired by all who see it.....	1.50	2.00
8.5 (42)	Octavie Demay. (Calot, 1867). Pale pink, collar almost white with a few stripes of carmine. Very large, flat, crown type; fragrant; dwarf plant with strong, thick stems. Early.....	.75	1.00
7.7 (37)	Philomele. (Calot, 1861). Yellow, fading to cream, with bright pink guards and crown; medium size; low, flat crown; medium height; strong growth; fragrant. Midseason.....	1.00	1.50
7.6 (40)	Petite Renee. (Dessert, 1899). Dark pink. Very large, anemone shape, semi-double with thread-like center petals. Medium height, upright. Midseason.....	1.00	1.50
9.2	Phillippe Rivoire. (Reviere, 1911). This is one of the finest red Peonies. Of excellent form and color this Peony has the fragrance of a tea rose. Strong grower and free bloomer. Midseason.....	15.00	
8.2 (23)	Pierre Ducharte. (Crousse, 1895). Flesh-pink. Very full, cup-shaped flower, rose type, large, erect, strong grower. Very late.....	1.00	1.50
7.4 (11)	Pierre Reignoux. (Dessert, 1908). Tyrian rose, semi-rose type. Flowers, very large, abundant and very fragrant. Early midseason.....	1.00	1.50
8.6	Primevere. (Lemoine, 1907). Outer petals buff, center sulphur yellow. Tall, strong, grower, and free bloomer. Very fragrant, midseason.....	4.00	5.00
6.7 (10)	Prince de Talindyke. Dark purple. Large; distinct. Winner of the first prize at Boston, American Peony Society Exhibition, June, 1910, for fifty best blooms, crimson varieties. Stems erect and vigorous; nearly four feet tall. Late.....	.75	1.00
6.8 (5)	Purpurea Superba. (Delachei, 1855). Purplish-crimson. Outside petals large, center small and compact; lights up beautifully at night. Late.....	.75	1.25
9.0	Raoul Dessert. (Dessert, 1910). Clear mauve shaded carmine pink; very full, big flower of perfect shape; free bloomer; a variety of great beauty, in great demand.....	8.00	10.00
8.7 (40)	Reine Hortense. (Calot, 1857). (Syn. President Taft). Light shell pink, center flecked crimson; very striking; large, well formed flowers, semi-rose type, deliciously fragrant. Midseason.....	2.00	2.50
8.8	Richard Carvel. (Brand). Red, large globular, bomb type. Guard petals broad and prominent; center gathered in an immense central dome. Delicate fragrance. One of the earliest to bloom.....	5.00	6.00
9.0 (46)	Rosa Bonheur. (Dessert, 1905). Fleshy pink, imbricated flower; rose type, dwarf plant; very free bloomer in clusters. One of the best. Midseason.....	4.00	
7.2 (43)	Rubra Superba. (Richardson, 1871). Deep carmine-crimson. Large, fragrant, rose type; medium height. Very late.....	.75	
9.0 (49)	Sarah Bernhardt. (Lemoine, 1906). A soft pink, large and full; evenly formed, very fragrant. Ranked among the twelve best peonies by twenty-three peony growers; one of Lemoine's best. Strong grower; profuse bloomer. Late midseason. Awarded 1st prize 1926 Exhibition of Am. Peony Society..	2.50	3.00

A book that should be in the hands of every Garden Lover is by that charming writer and experienced gardener, Louise Beebe Wilder, *Adventures in My Garden and Rock Garden*. It is a unique contribution to the American garden. More than half the book is devoted to rock gardens; the only real book published in America on the subject of rock gardens. The book has two full page plates in color from paintings and more than 25 full or half page half tones; price \$5.00. We will send this superb book free to those ordering \$50 worth of Peonies and other Perennials.

Garden Books: "Variety in the Little Garden," by Mrs. Francis King, author of the "Little Garden", 120 pages, Large 12 mo. Cloth, Illustrated, \$1.75. Her first book in the Little Garden series, "The Little Garden", was one of the best selling non-fiction books throughout the country. Her new volume is written in the same delightfully informal manner and is generously illustrated, and can be used as an inspiration or a manual.



“Triomphe de l’Exposition de Lille and Marguerite Gerard”

		3-5 eye	1 yr.
9.7 (59)	Solange. (Lemoine, 1907). The outer petals are very delicate lilac white, deepening toward the center with salmon shading; center deep orange salmon. A very large, full, compact flower of rose type; strong grower and free bloomer; delightfully fragrant. Very late. No better peony exists. Awarded first prize at American Peony Show 1923 for one specimen bloom, double, any variety, representing the best bloom at the Show; was as good the last day as when the judges passed upon it.....	4.50	5.50
9.1 (22)	Souv. de Louis Bigot. (Dessert, 1913). Rich salmon pink with silvery lights. Very large blooms, extra fine, late midseason. Mrs. Harding says it is a real treasure. Its effect in the garden is nothing short of gorgeous.....	7.00	8.50
7.2 (7)	Souv. du Dr. Bretonneau. (Dessert, 1880). Dark Tyrian rose. Medium size, loose, flat, semi-double; medium height; erect, free. Midseason.....	.50	.75
9.8 (71)	Therese. (Dessert, 1904). Glossy flesh, lightly shaded pink, lighter at the center. Very attractive imbricated flowers, very large; rose type; one of the most beautiful flowers in color and form; very scarce. Early.....	4.00	5.00
9.4 (49)	Tourangelle. (Dessert, 1910). Flesh-pink, tinged with salmon; very delicate shade. Large flat flower of rose type, strong grower; free bloomer; very fragrant; superb. Midseason	4.00	5.00
7.8 (42)	Triomphe de l’Exposition de Lille. (Calot, 1865). Light shell pink, splashed with a darker tint. Large, compact, rose type; pleasing fragrance; strong growth. Midseason. Beautiful to the last.....	.75	1.25
7.1 (19)	Umbellata rosea. (Dessert, 1895). Violet-rose guards with amber-white center. Informal rose type; medium height; very strong; upright. Very early.....	.75	1.25
8.3 (50)	Venus. (Kelway). Very delicate, shell pink, lighter collar. Very large, high compact crown; rose fragrance; tall, erect. Midseason.....	1.00	1.25
9.3 (48)	Walter Faxon. (Richardson). Uniform pure bright rose; very distinct delicate color, deepening toward the center; semi-rose type. Strong grower and free bloomer; midseason.....	5.00	6.00

Peony Officinalis

Mutabilis. Pink, changing to white. Generally sold for Off. Alba.....	.50	.75
Rubra. Double crimson, of large size; fragrant; the old-fashioned red peony. Early.....	.75	1.00

PREMIUM OFFER

We offer Free with every Peony and Iris order of \$15.00 or more, the wonderful new book by Mrs. Harding, “Peonies In the Little Garden”, price \$1.75, which should be in the hands of both amateurs and professionals. We would like to print every word of it in our own catalogue for free distribution. I do not know which to prize more highly, the chapter on “Varieties and Special Lists”, “Planting, Cultivating and Fertilizing”, or “Why Some Peonies Do Not Bloom.”

Single and Japanese Peonies

		3-5 eye	1 yr.
9.2 (17)	Ama-no-sode. (Japan). Bright Rose Pink, shading lighter to the edge, superb	10.00	12.00
8.5 (11)	Clairette. (Dessert, 1905). A superb, large white, lightly shaded pink, changing to pure white	1.75	2.25
6.5	Clio. (Peterson, 1901). Large, cup shaped, single pink, which does not bleach to white; pond lily fragrance; blooms freely in clusters. Early	1.50	
8.1 (5)	Eglantine. (Dessert, 1913). Large, white, single flower, slightly tinted carmine, central tuft of golden stamens. Superb variety, like a gigantic Eglantine rose	4.00	5.00
	Etienne Dessert (Dessert). Very large, single flower with lively China pink broad petals; central tuft of golden stamens; tall, strong grower; very beautiful ..	3.50	4.50
9.3 (16)	Isani-Gidui. (Japan). Very large, pure white, single flower, with silky broad petals, big central tuft of golden yellow stamens or filamentous petals; strong grower and free bloomer. A splendid variety of marvelous beauty. One grower is asking \$25 for a one-eye root	12.00	15.00
8.2 (7)	Kino-Kimo. (Japan). Crimson-carmine; large central tuft of filamentous petals, golden yellow, streaked with carmine	2.00	2.50
8.4 (32)	La Fiancee. (Dessert, 1902). Syn.—The Bride). Very large, single, white with yellow center. Early. Good variety. Carpels greenish-white and hairy; stigmas long, white and recurved. Odor slight. Plant is strong, coarse grower, with a very spreading habit. Free bloomer. Characteristic coarse, thick, leathery foliage; a third larger bloom than the ordinary albiflora	1.75	2.25
8.6 (16)	Le Jour. (Shaylor, 1915). Single, pure white, large flowers of good substance	4.00	5.00
	Lemon Queen. (Japan). Pure white with a central cushion of short, fringed, yellow petals	1.00	1.50
8.4 (17)	L'Etincelante. (Dessert, 1905). Very broad petals of the finest bright carmine, broad silvery border, crown of gold stamens at the center; semi-double; superb	1.75	
7.7 (6)	Lucienne. (Dessert, 1908). Large, white, single flower, very slightly tinted purple, fading to pure white. Central tuft of golden stamens. Very strong grower and free bloomer. Early midseason	1.50	2.00
8.5 (5)	Madeline Gauthier. (Dessert). Single. Rich and fine silvery fleshy pink, exquisite delicately tinted	3.00	4.00
8.5 (6)	Marguerite Dessert. (Dessert, 1913). Pure white, entirely powdered and splashed with carmine; central tuft of golden stamens; one of the most exquisite varieties. Large single flower; very attractive. Early	6.00	7.50
8.6 (31)	Mikado. (Japan-Barr, 1893). Dark crimson, central tuft of filamentous petals edged crimson and tipped gold. Very choice. Late	2.00	2.50
8.4 (5)	Perle Blanche. (Dessert, 1913). Pure white, cup-shaped flowers, with a golden heart	2.00	3.00
	Perle Rose. (Dessert, 1913). Fine, clear, china pink, silvery on the border; stamens; very delicate coloring. Large, single flowers with broad petals. Exceedingly beautiful	2.00	
8.9	Pride of Langport. (Kelway). Distinct shade of brilliant peach pink, wonderfully beautiful variety	5.00	7.00
8.9 (15)	Tokio. (Jap. Dessert, 1910). Color, old rose; very large, showing a central tuft of golden filamentous petals. Beautiful variety, strong grower, and free bloomer. Very choice. Best all around Jap.	5.50	6.50
9.4 (16)	Tamatbako. (Japan). Broad Petals of clear soft pink, a little darker than Tokio. Very large flower	25.00	
7.3 (4)	Veloutine. (Dessert, 1908). Large cup-shaped flower like a tulip; brilliant red, with velvety reflex	1.50	2.00
	Venise. (Dessert). Bright lively pink, slightly tinted with carmine, central tuft of golden stamens; large flower. Exceedingly beautiful	2.00	3.00
7.6 (7)	Vesuve. (Dessert, 1905). Large brilliant dark red flowers with metallic reflex and golden stamens. Strong grower and free bloomer	1.50	2.00
9.0 (7)	White Lady. (Japan-Kelway, 1900). Flowers white with thick mass of deep yellow stamens. Plant dwarf, but vigorous. Very scarce	8.00	10.00
7.7 (11)	Yeso. (Dessert, 1910). Guard petals pure white, narrow central petals white tinged straw yellow, and tipped with a little carmine point	1.50	
	Yoochinatsuki. (Japan). Exceedingly beautiful white Peony with the petaloids tipped with pink	2.00	

Purchasers will notice that the prices of these varieties seem rather high, but this is because you have not seen the flowers and realized that the stock is exceedingly scarce and the great demand that has sprung up for the single and Japanese varieties since the new ones have been originated, and it has been found that their keeping qualities are much better than some of the double varieties. Their graceful form and delicate coloring with a mass of golden stamens make the single varieties very attractive, while an added beauty is possessed by the Japs on account of the petaloids or stamens partly developed into petals of the same color as the guards. Instead of the price decreasing in some of these varieties, it has doubled and trebled during the past two or three years.

Those wishing to plant perennial gardens should take up the matter at once, have the ground prepared so that the plants may be set early in September. If perennials are set late in the fall or in spring, they give very little bloom the first year. Set early in the fall, they become thoroughly established and give a good account of themselves the following summer.

We are always glad to assist our customers in making a selection of Peonies, Phlox, Iris, etc. Please state fully the results desired, size of plot to be planted, etc.

Below are two collections, carefully made, regardless of price, to cover all colors, early (E), midseason (M), and late (L) bloom, of varieties anyone might be happy to own. If desired however, substitutes may be made by the purchaser. Please note low prices for one-year plants, all of which will bloom next year.

COLLECTION No. 1			COLLECTION No. 2		
White and Yellow		3-5 eye Div.	White and Yellow		3-5 eye Div.
La Rosiere (M)		\$.75	La Fiancee, Single (E)		\$ 1.75
Avalanche (M)		.75	Mme. Emile Lemoine (M)		1.00
Festiva Maxima (M)		.50	Couronne d'Or (L)		.75
Mme. Crousse (L)		.50	Baroness Schroeder (M)		1.00
Marie Lemoine (L)		1.00			
Pink			Pink		
Gen. Bertrand (E)		.50	Eugenie Verdier (M)		.75
Marie Jacquin (M)		.75	Germaine Bigot (M)		1.25
Gl. de Chas. Gombault (M)		1.00	Alfred de Musset (L)		.75
Albert Crousse (L)		.75	Carnea Elegans (L)		.75
Jeanne d'Arc (E)		.75	Mme. Calot (E)		.75
Mme. Ducl (E)		.75	Mons. Jules Elie (E)		1.00
Mme. de Galhau (L)		.50	Marguerite Gerard (M)		1.00
			Mme. Emile Galle (L)		1.00
Red			Red		
Felix Crousse (M)		.75	Mikado, Single (L)		2.00
Prince de Talindyke (L)		.75	Augustin d'Hour (M)		.75
Karl Rosenfield (E)		1.00	Adolphe Rousseau (E)		2.00
		\$11.00			\$16.50
Net Price		9.50	Net Price		14.50
		\$15.50			\$22.50
		13.50			20.00

Types of Peonies

- Single.** Those with a single row of wide guards, and a center of yellow pollen-bearing stamens.
- Semi-Double.** Those with several rows of wide petals, and a center of stamens and partially transformed petaloids.
- Japanese.** These have wide guards, the same as the Singles, but with the stamens and anthers greatly enlarged into narrow, thick petaloids of various colors, tipped with vestiges of the yellow anthers without pollen.
- Anemone.** A step farther in the process of doubling with the stamens all transformed into short, narrow petals, forming a round cushion in the center of the flower.
- Crown.** In this type wide petals are developed in the center of the flower, forming a high crown, with the narrow, short petals forming a ring or collar around it. Often crown and guards are of one color, and the collar another, or lighter shade.
- Bomb.** The next step in which all the center petals are uniformly wide, approaching the guards, but distinctly differentiated from them, forming a globe-shaped center without collar or crown.
- Semi-Rose.** Flowers in which the petals are all uniformly wide, but are loosely built, with a few pollen-bearing stamens visible, or nearly concealed.
- Rose.** The process of doubling is completed, all stamens fully transformed into evenly arranged wide petaloids, similar to the guards, forming a perfect rose-shaped bloom.



One of our enthusiastic customers from Pennsylvania brought us the above photo when he came over 100 miles in June to visit our Peony Fields, and gave us an order for 100 plants.

In her book on "The Peony", Mrs. Edward Harding says: "I know of no plant that is so satisfyingly beautiful in every stage of its development. When the blossoms appear it is indeed hard to leave the garden; no matter how many times a day one gazes at them, there is something newly entrancing on each successive glance."

Hardy Perennials

From the beginning the Rosedale Nurseries have made a leading specialty of Perennials. While we do not carry a large number of varieties, yet we grow a very select list of the best and hardiest. Heavy, 25 cts. each; \$2.00 per ten; except as noted: Five of a kind at ten rate: In some varieties, Extra Heavy Clumps, 35 cts. each, \$3.00 per ten; also very large clumps at 50 cents each. Numbers indicate approximate height in feet. Time of bloom is indicated by initial letters of the months.

*Indicates varieties adapted to rock gardens.



Astilbe. A good collecting agency for Rose Bugs

Bugs prefer these flowers and are easily jarred into a dish of kerosene.

Achillea Ptarmica, fl. pl., The Pearl. White, June, July. 3.

Alyssum Compactum Saxatile. (Basket of Gold). Yellow. June. 1.

Anchusa. (Alkanet).

Italica (Dropmore Variety). Blue. June, July. 3.

**Aquilegia*. (Columbine). Beautiful in flower and foliage. May. 2.

California Hybrids. Mixed colors.

Chrysanth. Yellow.

Caerulea. Blue.

Erskine Park Hybrid. Mixed colors.

Asclepias Tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). Orange. July, Aug. 2. \$3.00 per 10.

Astilbe (Goat's Beard). 35c each. Extra, 50c. May. Ceres. Pink. 3.
June. 2.

Floribunda. White. 2.

Gladstone. White. 2.

Juno. Pink. 3.

Peach Blossom. Pink. 2.

Queen Alexandria. Pink. 2.

Queen Wilhelmina. Pink. 2.

Saland. Purple. 4.

Boltonia (False Chamomile). Aug., Sept.

Asteroides. White. 4-5.

Latisquama. Pink. 3.

Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora. Yellow. June, July, Aug. 2-3.

Campanula (Bellflower).

**Carpatia*. Blue. July, Aug. 6 inches.

**Carpatia Alba*. White. 6 inches.

Rotundifolia (Blue Bells of Scotland).

Medium (Canterbury Bells). Pink, white, blue. July. 1-3.

Chrysanthemum.

Shasta Daisy. White. June, July. 2.

Hardy Pompons. Various colors. Sept., Oct. 2-3.

Clematis, Shrubby. White. July, Aug. 3-4.

Davidiana.
Recta.

Delphinium. (Hardy Larkspur). July, Aug. 4-6.

Belladonna. Light blue.

Chinensis. Blue. July-Sept. 2.

Chinensis. White. July-Sept. 2.

Erskine Park Hybrids. Light and dark blue.

Formosum. Dee blue.

Formosum Coelestinum. Light blue.

Gold Medal Hybrids. Shades of blue.

Dianthus (Sweet William).

Barbatus. Mixed colors. June. 1-2.

**Deltoides* (Maiden Pink). June, July. 1.

Plumarius Semperflorens. (Clove pink). June, July. 1.

Newport Pink. XXX. 50c each. \$4.00 per 10.

Dicentra (Bleeding Heart). Dark Red. May. 2. 35 cents.

Digitalis Gloxinaeflora. (Foxglove). Pink and white. June, July. 3.

Doronicum Excelsum (Leopard's Bane). Yellow. May. 2. 50 cents; \$4.00 per 10.

Eryngium Amethystinum (Sea-Holly). Lavender. July, Aug. 2.

Forget-Me-Not. (See *Myosotis*).

Foxglove. (See *Digitalis*).

Funkia (Plantain Lily). June, July. 2.

Caerulea. Blue.

Subcordata Grandiflora. White. Aug., Sept. 2.

Undulata Media Picta. Blue.

Thos. Hogg. Blue.

Gaillardia Grandiflora. (Blanket-Flower). Orange-red. June-Aug. 1.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath). White. June, July. 2.

Paniculata.

Flore Pleno (Double-flowering). \$4.00 per 10).

Helenium (Sneeze Weed). Aug., Sept. 3-4.

Autumnale Superbum. Orange.

Superbum Rubrum. Terra cotta shade.

Hemerocallis Aurantiaca Major (Yellow Day Lily).

Flava. Tawny. June. 3.

Kwanso fl. pl. Double orange lily. July, Aug. 3-4.

Thunbergii. Japanese. Lemon yellow. July. 3.

**Heuchera*. (Coral Bells.) June, July. 1-2.

Sanguinea. Coral red. 1-2.

Sanguinea Alba. White.

Hibiscus (Rose Mallow). (Marshmallow). Aug., Sept. 4.

Albus (Crimson Eye). White.

Moscheutos. Mixed pink and white.

Roseus. Pink.

Hollyhock (*Althea Rosea*). July, Aug. 5.

Double. (Separate colors).

Allegheny Fringed. Mixed colors.

Old-Fashioned Single. Assorted colors.

Newport Pink. Pink.

Japanese Iris

Flowers nine to twelve inches in diameter; will grow in almost any soil that does not become too dry in summer. Prefer a warm, sunny location.

The ground should be kept well stirred to keep the dust mulch in case of dry weather, and if the plants can be flooded a little before and at blooming time, they will well repay the extra care. While they are very fond of moist ground, like peonies, water standing on them in winter time is fatal. Our plants never fail to give a very bountiful bloom without irrigation because by frequent cultivation, the dust mulch keeps the moisture conserved below.

The best time to plant is the latter part of July, and from that on until the latter part of September plants may be safely planted in localities not too far north, so that they may have time to establish themselves before cold weather sets in. If they are planted rather late, they should be freely mulched after the ground is frozen in late autumn to keep the ground from heaving.

Prices, 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten; \$40.00 per hundred, except as noted. A superb mixture, \$2.50 per ten, \$20.00 per hundred. Five at ten rate, 25 at hundred rate, provided not less than five of a name are ordered.

This set of varieties was selected from a large number of the best Japanese introductions and is, without doubt, as fine as any collection offered. Order by number.



JAPANESE IRIS

4. **Yomo-no-umi.** The finest double white.
5. **Koki-no-iro.** Light violet with white veins.
11. **Hano-no-nishiki.** Violet purple veined with white.
14. **Shishi-ikari.** White ground, veined with dark purple.
15. **Gekka-no-nami.** (Syn. Gold Bound). Pure white yellowish blotches; petaloid stigmas; six petals.
16. **Kumo-ma-no-sora.** These immense white crepy petals have a delicate sky blue halo overlaying a portion of the petals. 75 cts.
31. Dense, pure white, yellow blotches. Petaloid stigmas; six petals.
40. Six petals, red striped white; petaloid stigmas tipped red; large yellowish throat.
43. Purple, overlaid with navy-blue, two standards; petaloid stigmas purple and blue; large orange blotches; six petals; late.
44. **Amethyst.** Single. Very large, wavy petals, most exquisite lavender shade. 75 cts.
45. **Mahogany.** Double. Dark red, shaded maroon.
46. **Norma.** Double. Exquisite silky lavender-pink, with clear blue halo surrounding the yellow blotch at base of petals. Fine and large.
48. **Mt. Hood.** Double, light blue, shaded darker, bright orange center.
49. **Red Riding Hood.** Single. Fine amaranth veined and suffused white.
50. **Rocky.** Velvety crimson.
51. **Sho-jo.** White, heavily veined violet; three small petals, violet with white border.
52. **Toledo.** Single. White, veined lilac. Standards deeper lilac.
53. **Azure.** Double. Immense flower, exquisite, wavy mauve-blue, with darker halo surrounding the blotches at the throat of the lower petals.
54. **Sufo-No-Koi.** Color blotched and speckled blue and white with yellow throat; stamens lavender tipped blue.
65. **Ho-ojo.** Ruddy crimson, primrose blotches, with white halo; petaloid stigmas white, tipped with purple; six petals.
67. White, medium height; three large petals; three small petals; late.
71. **Pyramid.** Double. Dark violet blue, slightly veined white; very fine. Last to bloom.
72. Double, rich deepy purple with yellow blotches.
74. **Pink Progress.** Single. Ashy-grey lavender; clear blue halo overlaid with silver sheen.
75. **Kamata.** Single. Deepest sky-blue, veined white, very distinct. 75 cts.
77. **Yayaura.** White, occasionally marked with light violet.
107. Choice white, six petals.

VARIOUS IRISES

- Pseudacorus** (Common Water Flag). Whoever has in his garden a pond, ditch or even a thoroughly damp spot ought to plant this Flag. Two to three feet. Yellow. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per ten.
- Sibirica.** (Siberian Flag). Two to three feet high, with narrow, grassy leaves; showy blue flowers, beautifully veined with white and violet. 20 cts.; \$1.50 per ten.
- Siberica Perry's Blue.** A large flower of clear blue with horizontal falls, probably the finest Siberican Iris; very scarce. \$1.00.
- Oriental Siberican Snow Queen.** Found by Mr. Barr in Japan. Pure, glistening white with yellow throat. 42 inches in height; price 25 cts.
- Pumila.** In addition to making fine edgings for borders, this species and its varieties are excellent for rock gardens. They are very dwarf and bloom very early. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.
- Pumila Lutea.** S and F splendid lemon yellow.
- Pumila Bride.** Ivory white.
- Pumila Cyanea.** Beautiful deep blue.
- Cristata.** Crested Iris. A gem for rock garden, 25 cts.

All our Perennials are heavy plants. We do not offer any potted plants in the fall. Planted in September, Rosedale Perennials will give very abundant bloom next summer. Most of them have bloomed in the Nursery this season, except the Japanese Iris.



A PART OF OUR VICTORY IRIS

Our stock of German Iris has never been more complete and extensive, and I know of no place where the prices of those large growing varieties, in the Pallida Section particularly, are offered at such a low rate. Such varieties as Pallida Dalmatica, P. Speciosa, P. Albert Victor, three to four feet tall, we are pricing at 10c each where 25 or more are ordered. Figures before descriptions are ratings by American Iris Society.

SPECIAL OFFER

Owing to the extensive stock of the following varieties we are making a special offer in lots of 50 to 500, not less than 10 of a variety, \$10.00 per 100.

Dorothea
Fairy
Loreley
Darius
Mrs. H. Darwin

Rhein Nixe
Pall. Albert Victor
Pall. Speciosa
Kochii
Walhalla

Tall Bearded German

(VICTORY IRIS)

LARGE STOCK, LOW PRICES

Plants priced at 25c each are offered at 20c each for 3 to 25 of one name; 15c each for 25 or more of one name. Those priced at 35c each are offered at 30c for 3 to 25 of one name; 25 or more at 25c each. Plants priced at 50c are offered at 40c each for 3 to 25 of one name.

We offer a choice mixture at \$5.00 per 100; 50 at the 100 rate.

The German Irises are all sun lovers and thrive best in warm, fertile, well-drained soils. Their roots lie near the surface of the ground and require the warming, baking rays of the sun. They will thrive on almost any kind of soil except one that is continuously wet.

CULTURE OF GERMAN IRIS

They may be planted in early spring, but the best time is from July to the middle of September, the earlier the better, as this is the time they begin making roots to establish themselves for winter. If done later than September, they should be mulched with a light covering of loose litter to prevent their being heaved out of the ground by thawing.

Few of our cultivated plants are capable of giving as much in return for so little care and attention as are the Bearded Iris. Many of the newer ones and some of the older ones are perfect gems of the flower world. Nor do they need any fertilizing or petting; only a spot in the sun that may be called their own and at intervals every few years a little thinning out. What more could the garden lover ask? Any soil that would grow corn or is reasonably well drained will answer. If the soil is too poor to grow the prize winning blooms you would like to produce, it is profitable to work into it some bonemeal before planting and to give a light annual dressing, but it is safest to use no other fertilizer of any kind.

The following abbreviations are used: S means standards or upper petals; F means falls or lower petals.

- 8.9. Alcazar. S light bluish violet; F brilliant purple, Orange beard. Stout. 44 in. 50 cts.
- 8.6. Afterglow. Misty lavender red with yellow at the center. \$1.00.
- 8.3. Archeveque. S deep purple violet; F velvety red purple. Very rich color and large flowers. 50 cts.
- 7.7. Black Prince (Not the English). Earliest, rich, dark purple. 2 feet. 25 cts.
- 7.5. Caprice. S rosy red; F deeper rosy red, beard yellow. Handsome, 2 feet. 25 cts.
- 8.9. Caterina. S bluish lavender; F soft lilac. One of the most fragrant and beautiful of Irises. 75 cts.
- 7.1. Celeste. Pale azure blue. 30 inches. 25 cts.
- Coelestine. Delicate lavender-self. 3 feet. 25 cts.
- Col. Corwin. Rich plum. 30 inches. 25 cts.
- 7.1. Common Purple. Purple. One of the best. 30 in. 25 cts.
- 8.7. Cyprina. S lavender violet; F drooping, hyacinth violet. 50 cts.
- 6.8. Darius. S rich canary-yellow; F lilac, margined white; rich orange beard; one of the most distinct and beautiful. 20 inches. 25 cts.
- 7.6. Dorothea. Marked white, tinged lilac. 25 cts.
- 7.8. Eldorado. S fiery orange-yellow; F old gold silhouetted with purple, a totally distinct harmony of striking hues, perfectly blended. Has weak stems. 30 in. 35 cts.
- 8.0. Fairy. White, delicately bordered and suffused soft blue. Very fragrant. 30 in. 25 cts.
- 7.0. Flavescens. Primrose. Large, very beautiful flowers. Early June. 2 ft. 25 cts.

- 7.6. **Florentina Alba.** Creamy-white, faintly flushed lavender; the blooms are quite fragrant 2 feet. 25 cts.
- 6.8. **Florida.** S citron-yellow; F deeper yellow, beautifully veined. 18 inches. 25 cts.
- 6.1. **Gracchus.** S lemon yellow, with tinge of primrose; F nearly crimson with red purple tracings. Early. 25 cts.
- 7.7. **Ingeborg.** Pure white. Large flowers of handsome form. 25 cts.
- 8.0. **Jacquiesiana.** S bright coppery crimson; F rich maroon; very handsome. Scarce. 30 in. 35 cts.
- 7.8. **Jeanne d'Arc.** S white, penciled lilac; F white bordered lilac at base. 35 cts.
- 7.4. **Kharput.** S violet; F velvety purple. Very large handsome flower. 30 inches. 25 cts.
- 7.9. **Iris King.** S old gold; F very large velvety maroon, edged with gold. Well named "The King of the Iris." 28 inch. 35 cts.
- 7.8. **Kochii.** (Syn *Atropurpurea*). S and F rich claret-purple. Often sold under the name of Black Prince. 15 inches. 25 cts.
- 8.5. **Lady Foster.** S light lavender violet; F lavender violet, veined old gold in throat. Flowers unusually large. \$1.00.
- 9.0. **Lent A. Williamson.** S lavender violet; F velvety royal purple. A massive flower of high standard. \$1.00.
- 9.1. **Lord of June.** S light chickory blue; F lavender violet. Said to be one of the world's finest Irises. \$1.00.
- 7.9. **Loreley.** S light yellow; F ultra marine, bordered with cream. 28 inches. 25 cts.
- 7.4. **Madame Chereau.** White elegantly frilled with a wide border of clear blue; one of the most beautiful. 31 inches. 25 cts.
- 8.1. **Ma Mie.** S pure white, frilled light violet; F white, penciled and margined lavender and veined green. Beautiful and compact. 50 cts.
- 7.8. **Mary Garden.** S Pale yellow flushed pale lavender; F creamy white minutely dotted and veined maroon; stigmas clear yellow. An elegant flower of distinct iridescent effect. 28 in. 35 cts.
- 8.4. **Monsignor.** S rich satiny violet; F velvety purple crimson with lighter margin. Large flowers. Very late. Beautiful. 2 ft. 25 cts.
- 6.0. **Mrs. G. Darwin.** White. Upper part of F reticulated gold and violet. A very pretty new hybrid. 35 cts.
- 6.8. **Mrs. H. Darwin.** 30 in. Late. S pure white; F white, finely reticulated. One of the most charming whites. 35 cts.
- 6.8. **Mrs. Neubrunner.** Deep golden-yellow; darker than Aurea. 25 cts.
- 7.3. **Nibelungen.** S fawn-yellow; F violet purple on bronze. Very large. 35 cts.
- 6.8. **Othello.** S rich blue; F deep velvety purple; very tall and handsome. 30 inches. 25 cts.
- 8.1. **Parc de Neuilly.** S and F very dark navy-blue of reddish tinge. Large flowers of perfect form. 35 cts.
- 7.9. **Parisiana.** S deep lavender, with some white on the inner side; F white beautifully lined and tinted with lavender matching the standards. 35 cts.
- 7.8. **Perfection.** S light lavender; F velvety black violet. Very rich and distinctive flowers. 25 cts.
- 7.7. **Pocahontas.** Pure white, faintly bordered pale blue. 75 cts.
- 7.2. **Princess Victoria Louise.** S sulphur yellow; F rich plum, bordered cream. 25 cts.
- 8.3. **Prosper Laugier.** S light bronze-red; F velvety ruby-purple, with orange beard. Very handsome. 35 cts.
- 8.4. **Quaker Lady.** S smoky lavender with yellow shadings; F ageratum-blue and old gold, with yellow stigmas and beard. Strong grower. Its distinguishing name is most suitable. 38 in. 50 cts.
- 7.5. **Queen Alexandra.** S fawn, shot with lilac; F lilac, reticulated bronze at base. Beard yellow. Very beautiful. 30 inches. 25 cts.
- 8.4. **Rhein Nixe.** S pure white; F deep violet blue with a white edge. 3 feet. 25 cts.
- 6.9. **Rose Unique.** Bright violet rose. Nearest approach to a pink iris. Early. 35 cts.
- 7.6. **Sherwin-Wright.** S and F splendid golden yellow flowers without shading or markings. Multiplies rapidly and is most satisfactory. 24 in. 25 cts.

PALLIDA SECTION

- 7.9. **Albert Victor.** S soft blue; F beautiful lavender; large and fine. 40 inches. 25 cts.
- 8.8. **Dalmatica.** S lavender; F clear deep lavender; flowers very large, extra fine. A grand variety for massing and for cut flowers. 40 inches. 35 cts.
- 5.0. **Garibaldi.** Similar to Her Majesty, but deeper pink. 25 cts.
- 7.3. **Her Majesty.** S rose-pink; F bright crimson, tinged a darker shade. 25 cts.
- 8.1. **Juniata.** S and F clear blue, deeper than Dalmatica. Tallest of all the bearded Irises; foliage long and drooping; flowers large and fragrant. 25 cts.
- 8.2. **Lohengrin (Pallida).** S and F, soft silvery-mauve, shading nearly to white at the claw. 33 inches. 25 cts.
- 8.0. **Powhatan.** S Light bishop-violet with deeper border; F deep purple shaded crimson; large, horizontal spreading flower. 50 cts.
- 7.4. **Queen of May.** A lovely soft rose-lilac, almost pink; beautiful. 32 inches. 25 cts.
- 6.3. **Speciosa.** S dark lavender, shaded lighter; F lavender, shaded bright purple. 42 inches. 25 cts.

PERENNIALS—Cont.

- Lily-of-the-Valley.** Clumps. 35 cents each; \$3.00 per 10.
- Lupinus Polyphyllus (Lupine).** Pink, white, blue. June, July. 2.
- Monarda (Bee Balm).**
- Didyma (Oswego Tea).** Red. June, July. 3.
- Papaver.**
- Nudicaule (Iceland Poppy).** White, yellow. May, June. 1.
- Oriental (Oriental Poppy).** Red. June. 2-3.
- Oriental.** Mrs. Perry. Pink. June. 2-3. 35 cents each; \$3.00 per 10.
- Pentstemon (Beard-Tongue).**
- Barbatus Torreyi.** Coral red. June, July. 3-4.
- Pubescens.** Lavender. June. 2.
- Physostegia Virginica.** (False Dragon-Head). Pink. June, July. 3.
- Platycodon.** (The Balloon Flower). June, July. 2-3.
- Grandiflorum.** Blue.
- Grandiflorum Album.** White.
- Mariesa.** Blue.
- Primula Veris Superba (Primrose).** Yellow and red. April, May. 6 inches.
- Pyrethrum Roseum.** Pink. May, June. 3.
- Rudbeckia (Cone-flower).**
- Golden Glow.** Yellow. Aug., Sept. 6.
- Neumanii.** Yellow with black center. July, Aug. 2.
- Purpurea.** (Purple cone flower). July, Aug. 3.
- *Sedum (Stonecrop).**
- Spectabile.** (Lavender). Aug., Sept. 1-2.
- *Statice Latifolia.** (Sea Lavender). Lavender. July, Aug. 2. Graceful and airy for bouquets.
- Stokesia.** (Stokes Aster). July, Aug., Sept. 1.
- Cyanea.** Blue.
- C. Alba.** White.
- Veronica (Speedwell).**
- Longifolia Subsessilis.** Blue. July, Aug., Sept. 2.
- Spicata.** Blue. June, July. 2.
- Yucca Filamentosa (Adam's Needle).** Foliage evergreen. Heavy spikes of bloom, surmounted with dozens of large white flowers in July. 3 feet. 25c to \$1.50.

"The earlier one plants perennials the more profuse the bloom the following season."

PHLOX

Following the Iris and Peonies in time of bloom, but in no way behind them in popularity, are the Hardy Perennial Phloxes. We have weeded out all the magentas and purples and believe that our list is as select as that offered by any firm.

Blooming size, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per ten; \$18.00 per 100, except as noted. Large clumps, XX, 35 cts. each; \$3.00 per ten. Five at ten rate, fifty at hundred rate, provided not less than five of a kind are ordered.

Culture of Phlox

Phlox are shallow rooted plants and should therefore be planted a little deeper than most other plantings and kept well tilled to conserve the moisture, as they cannot stand dry packed soil like Peonies and Iris. No fertilizer should be near the roots. A little bonemeal sprinkled on the surface of the ground before hoeing gives good results, but be careful not to use too much.

Baron Von Dedem. Blood red.

Bridesmaid. Large, white with crimson center.

Elizabeth Campbell. Very bright salmon-pink, with lighter shadings and dark red eye; one of the handsomest. 35 cts.; \$3.00 per ten.

Europe. White with decided crimson-carmine eye; individual trusses and flowers very large; sturdy, erect habit. 35 cts.; \$3.00 per ten.

Independence. Large, pure white.

Lothair. Large; rosy salmon, with crimson eye.

Mme. Bezanson. Deep red.

Miss Lingard. Blooms in May, fully six weeks earlier than the other sorts, and continues in bloom three months; a grand white variety, which should be in every collection.

Peachblow. Delicate pink, deep rose center; rather dwarf-habit, splendid trusses. Superb.

Queen. Pure white. One of the best. Tall.

Rhineland. A beautiful salmon pink.

Rynstrom. A grand new Phlox, resembling Pantheon, but with larger flower heads; a soft clear pink, medium height and strong, grower.

R. P. Struthers. Bright rosy-red; crimson eye.

Sir Edward Landseer. Flower bright crimson.

Thor. A most beautiful and lovely shade of deep salmon-pink, suffused and overlaid with a scarlet glow. 35 cts.; \$3.00 per ten.

Von Lassburg. Purest white, individual flowers very large.

W. C. Egan. One of the finest Phloxes yet introduced and while the individual flowers, according to the color chart are of a delicate lilac color, illuminated by a large bright solferino eye, the color effect as a whole is a delicate pleasing shade of soft pink. 35 cts.; \$3.00 per ten.



A Superb New Phlox

Mrs. E. J. Norman. A superb, new Phlox, originating at Lenox, Mass., was offered for the first time by us in 1921. When visiting "Ers-kine Park", Lenox, we were fascinated by the beauty of this new phlox, of which we procured the stock. After a trial of several years at Rosedale, we can most highly recommend it to our customers. Color is a delicate blush pink. The plant is a strong grower, and free bloomer, with petals of great substance. Price 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Mrs. King in her preface to Mrs. Harding's "Peonies in the Little Garden", says, "I must stress the fact that Mrs. Harding writes out of an experience of years, not only with peonies, but with other flowers—among them irises, lilacs and lilies. Her garden contains the choicest varieties of all of these. From her peony collections others in various parts of the world have been enlarged and their owners have been stimulated by that delightful sharing which brings happiness to giver and receiver.

The entire frankness of Mrs. Harding's comments on all peonies described in this book is a welcome, a refreshing thing. Here we have the truth about the peony as an experienced, acute, and discriminating amateur sees it. A degree of courage is required for the setting down of adverse opinions concerning certain varieties; but Mrs. Harding's verdict will be of very great value to those putting money into the more expensive kinds of this flower."

Are you planning a hardy flower garden or perennial border? Use plenty of Peonies, Iris and Phlox. These will give continuous bloom from May 15 to October 15; first, the bearded Iris, May and early June, followed by Peonies in June, Japanese Iris in July and Phlox, July, August and September. Interspersed among them may be used colonies of Aquilegia, Digitalis, Delphinium and other favorites in beautiful color combinations to suit ones taste.

FALL PLANTING

You can depend upon us to hold for spring such of your order as would not be safely planted in your locality in autumn, where possible. Plant in the autumn because:

1. The roots of Fruit and many other hardy Deciduous Trees and Shrubs either form callouses or make rootlets preparatory for spring growth. If planted in spring (especially late) the leaf growth makes a greater demand for food than the roots are ready to supply. Consequently, either failure or small growth results. Thus a half year may be gained by Fall planting.

2. Perennials planted early in autumn become thoroughly established for early spring growth and practically a year is gained. But they must be planted early; September 1 to 15 is best. Like the Peony, some should never be planted in the Spring, and the earlier in the fall after September 1, the better.

3. Time for planting in autumn at Tarrytown covers a period of four (4) months, August to November inclusive; starting with Evergreens and ending with Deciduous Trees and Shrubs; while spring-time is scant two (2) months—April and part of May.

4. Soil and Weather Conditions are usually more suitable in fall. Often a cold wet April not only hinders planting, but the soil is not in that pliable condition it should be for pleasant and successful operations.

5. Help is always in greater demand in spring because of renewal in all kinds of business. Thus it may be difficult to set out plants promptly on arrival. Owing to longer season in autumn, prompt planting is not so necessary as the trees may be heeled in, awaiting convenience of the planter.

The help problem has become one of the most important reasons for Fall Planting.

6. Many of the rapid growing, hardy evergreens make their usual growth in the spring, following August or September planting; whereas in late spring planting, the growth is short because the roots have not yet become established.



Douglas Fir

Coniferous Trees

No planting is complete without Evergreens. They are beautiful always. Come to see our **LARGE SIZES FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT. SPECIMENS UP TO 30 FEET IN HEIGHT**, in Several Varieties. Pines, Firs, Hemlocks and Spruces, all of which may be safely moved.

Nearly 77 varieties are prosperous at **ROSEDALE**. Their beauty and charm are yours at:

*"Prices as Low as Consistent with
Highest Quality"*

Abies Concolor. (White Fir). Tree of graceful habit; bright, handsome foliage; very distinct, and exceedingly rare. Perfectly hardy in all parts of the U. S. Each

2½ to 3	ft.....	\$ 5.00
3	to 3½ ft.....	6.50
Larger Sizes.....		\$7.50 to 75.00

Pseudotsuga --- Douglas Fir

Colorado Variety

"THE DOUGLAS SPRUCE OR FIR is the tree for the million. It would be difficult to over-rate its beauty." Its horizontal branches, with pendulous branchlets richly clothed with bright green foliage, render it a striking object in the landscape. Those we planted at Lenox, Mass., in 1908, 1,000 feet above sea level in the Berkshires, have stood that trying climate as well as the hardiest varieties known and the foliage appears as bright and fresh in spring as in autumn. E. H. Wilson says of it: "Either as a lawn tree, for avenues or for massing, the Douglas Fir is equally valuable and it needs no commendation."

Height	Each
3	to 3½ ft.....\$ 4.50
3½	to 4 ft..... 5.50
4	to 4½ ft..... 7.00
4½	to 5 ft..... 8.50
Larger Specimens to \$100.00.	

In comparing prices please note the fact that we make no charge for burlapping the ball of evergreens, or for boxing or packing sizes up to and including 4 feet.

Juniperus — Juniper

All the Junipers are valuable ornamental plants—the upright species are single specimens or in groups, and the low forms well adapted for rocky slopes or banks. Junipers thrive best in a sandy, loamy soil, moderately moist, but do well in rocky and gravelly soils in sunny open situations. Excellent for seaside planting.

J. Oblonga Pendula. (Weeping Juniper). 15 to 20 feet high. Native of the mountains of northern Japan; perfectly hardy; very graceful.

Specimens\$25.00 to \$30.00

J. Pfitzeriana. A comparatively new form, exceedingly graceful and beautiful.

18 to 24 in.\$ 3.50
2 to 2½ ft. 5.00

Specimens\$7.00 to 55.00

J. S. Tamariscifolia. A procumbent shrub of great beauty with delicate bluish-green foliage.

15 to 18 in. spread.....\$ 2.50
18 to 24 in. spread..... 3.50

J. Virginiana. (Red Cedar). Fine for formal planting.

3 to 4 ft.\$ 4.00
4 to 5 ft. 5.50
5 to 12 ft.\$6.50 to 25.00

J. V. Glauca. (Blue Virginiana.) Of compact, conical habit and bright; silvery foliage.

3 to 3½ ft.\$ 6.00
3½ to 4 ft. 7.50
4 to 5 ft. 9.00

Larger Specimens.....\$12.00 to 75.00

J. V. Schottii. Narrow pyramidal form of Virginiana; foliage light green, superb.

2 to 3 ft.\$ 4.00
3 to 4 ft. 6.00
4 to 5 ft. 9.00

Pinus — Pine

The Pines are essentially inhabitants of the poor, sandy soils and dry situations. Their stout root-system enables them to seek scanty water supplies where other species find it difficult. They thrive in any good soil not too wet.

Pinus Austriaca. (Austrian, or Black Pine). One of the best Pines for forming screens and shelter for more tender trees. Is perfectly hardy and thrives in any moderately dry soil. Flourishes near the seacoast and on high, bleak hills, or in cities where smoke and dust would prohibit the use of other evergreens.

Specimens.....\$9.00 to \$50.00

P. Resinosa. (Red Pine). A hardy native pine of vigorous growth. In appearance much like the Austrian.

2 to 3 ft.\$ 3.00 \$25.00
3 to 4 ft. 4.00 35.00

Larger Specimens.....\$9.00 to 35.00



P. Strobus, White Pine, 5-6 feet
(Soil removed to show root growth)

P. Strobus. (White or Weymouth Pine). It is beautiful in every stage of its growth, from a plant to a stately tree of 150 feet. It is easily grown in all soils. Were we to consider its economic importance, its adaptability to climate and soil, or its ornamental use, we must give it chief place among our native pines.

9 to 10 ft.\$20.00 to \$25.00
10 to 11 ft. 28.00 to 32.00

Larger Specimens \$35.00 to \$250.00

Picea — Spruce

Spruces will grow in almost any kind of soil moderately moist, and are easily transplanted even when quite large.

Picea Alba. (White Spruce).

Specimens\$15.00 to \$150.00

Picea Excelsa. (Norway Spruce).

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$2.50	\$20.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.50	30.00

Larger Specimens....\$6.00 to 150.00

P. Orientalis. (Eastern Spruce). Foliage smaller and more dense than that of the other Spruces; color deep glossy green, brighter and richer than the Norway Spruce.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 4.00
3 to 4 ft.	6.00
4 to 5 ft.	8.00

Larger Specimens.....\$20.00 to 100.00

Three reasons why Rosedale Evergreens have become famous, viz.:

1st—They are oft transplanted to develop a mass of fibrous roots and a compact growth.

2nd—Our soil is such that the burlapped ball will reach you in solid form.

3rd—Our expert system of packing.

Retinispora

Retinisporas thrive best in moist soils and situations not too much exposed to wintry gales.

R. Filifera. Very graceful, with its long drooping tips, ending in slender tassels. The color is most beautiful green and the shape pyramidal.

18 to 24 in. \$ 2.50

2 to 2½ ft. 3.50

2½ to 3 ft. 4.50

Larger Specimens \$10.00 to 60.00

R. F. Aurea. This is a dwarf golden variety of the preceding; it is the most graceful of all the Retinisporas; scarce and expensive. Pure gold.

Specimens 7 to 11 ft high \$40.00 to \$60.00

R. Obtusa Nana Compacta—

6 to 9 in. \$3.00

9 to 12 in. 5.00

R. Pisifera. Fine feathery foliage, with delicate branches.

8 to 20 ft. \$10.00 to \$35.00

R. Plumosa. Light green; soft, feathery plume-like foliage; very graceful habit.

12 to 18 in. \$ 2.00

18 to 24 in. 3.00

Specimens to 100.00

Taxus — Yew

The Yews are very desirable evergreens, densely clothed with dark green foliage. They thrive best in a moderately moist, sandy loam, and endure shade well.

T. B. Elegantissima. (Golden English Yew.) In June and July the leaves of the new growth are a bright straw-color, rendering the plant highly effective whether planted alone or with other evergreens.

1½ to 2 ft. \$ 4.00

2 to 2½ ft. 6.00

Larger Specimens \$7.50 to 15.00

T. B. Washingtonii. One of the richest of the Yews in form and color.

Large Specimens \$45.00

T. Canadensis. This Canadian Yew has the same low, spreading habit as the *Taxus repandens*. Color is a lighter green and takes on a reddish tint in winter.

18 to 24 in. \$ 4.50

2 to 2½ ft. 6.50

2½ to 3 ft. 8.50

Large Specimens \$10.00 to 30.00

Taxus Cuspidata. Japanese Yew. Dense, spreading, deep green foliage; especially useful near the house; very hardy.

18 to 24 in. spread \$ 6.00

2 to 2½ ft. spread 9.00

T. C. Brevifolia. Dwarf, compact and very hardy.

12 to 15 in. \$ 4.00

15 to 18 in. 6.00

18 to 24 in. 9.00

2 to 2½ ft. 12.00

T. B. Repandens. For a beautiful dwarf spreading form the *Taxus Repandens* is unsurpassed. Its beautiful foliage and graceful drooping branches render it unique among evergreens.

12 to 18 in. broad \$ 3.50

18 to 24 in. broad 5.00

24 to 30 in. broad \$ 7.00 to 9.00

30 to 36 in. broad 10.00 to 15.00

Thuja — Arborvitae

Ornamental evergreen trees of narrow pyramidal habit. *Thujas* are favorites for formal gardens because of their regular, symmetrical habit. Well adapted for hedges and windbreaks. They thrive best in a somewhat moist, loamy soil; easily transplanted.

Thuja Occidentalis. (American Arborvitae.) Beautiful native tree, commonly known as White Cedar. Especially useful for hedges and screens.

18 to 24 in. \$ 2.25 \$20.00

2 to 2½ ft. 2.75 25.00

2½ to 3 ft. 3.50 32.50

3 to 4 ft. 5.00 47.50

4 to 5 ft. 6.50

T. O. Pyramidalis. (Pyramidal Arborvitae.) The deep green color and upright pyramidal form of this species render it conspicuous in contrast with other evergreens. It is very hardy and vigorous.

18 to 24 in. \$ 2.50

2 to 2½ ft. 3.50

Larger Specimens \$4.00 to 15.00

T. O. Sibirica. It forms a beautiful compact specimen, without shearing; foliage is full and of a peculiar dark green color throughout the year.

18 to 24 in. \$2.75 \$25.00

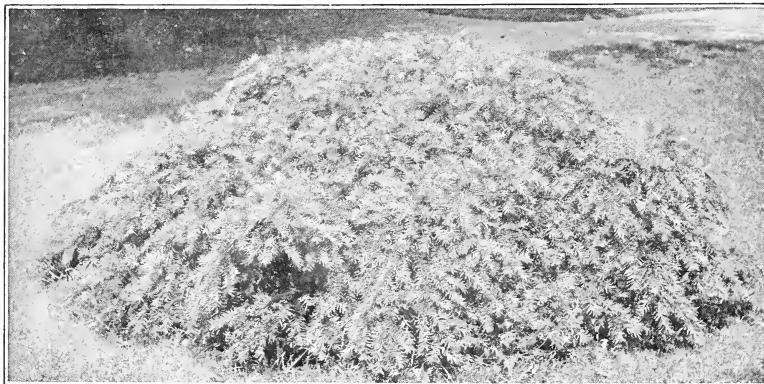
2 to 2½ ft. 3.50 32.50

2½ to 3 ft. 4.50

Specimens 5.50 to 20.00

Thuja Globosa. Dense globe-shaped variety, which maintains its shape without shearing. Color of the foliage in summer is a pleasing sea-green; in winter, bronze. Perfectly hardy, grows about three feet high.

15 to 18 inches \$3.00 each



Taxus Repandens

"Many a man intensely practical in his own business will give his order to the lowest bidder among competing nursery men, and waste years looking at sickly, struggling or dying trees, shrubs and perennials about his home, rather than invest a little more money and get satisfaction and joy from the start. Poor stock is dear at any price." — Neltze Blanchan in "The American Flower Garden."

ROSEDALE MOTTO:

Prices as low as consistent with Highest Quality.



Photo-engraving of three Hemlock Spruce, each 3 feet high, with ball of earth shaken out to show results of frequent transplanting. Note the increased mass of fibrous roots, also increase of fatness of tops.

All our stock, both deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, is frequently transplanted. Our Maples, Lindens, Poplars, Dogwood, etc., show the same masses of fibrous roots as Hemlocks. In digging, great care is used to preserve the roots intact. We do not use a tree-digging machine. Moreover, our stock is not dug in autumn and stored in cellars, but dug fresh from the ground at time of packing the order.

Four times transplanted

Three times transplanted

Twice transplanted

Tsuga Hemlock

Tsuga Canadensis. (American Hemlock). One of the most beautiful native trees; being especially rapid in growth and absolutely hardy, together with the fact that it transplants easily, make it a very useful evergreen. Its fine feathery foliage and graceful habit make it a great favorite. The best evergreen for hedge-planting. It bears the shears well and may be kept at any size and shape. If allowed full sunlight, it will hold its lower branches and remains symmetrically furnished from the ground, thus making a splendid lawn specimen.

	Each
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$ 3.75
3 to 3½ ft.....	4.50
3½ to 4 ft.....	6.00
4 to 5 ft.....	7.50
5 to 6 ft.....	9.50
6 to 7 ft.....	12.00
Larger Specimens.....	\$18.00 to 100.00

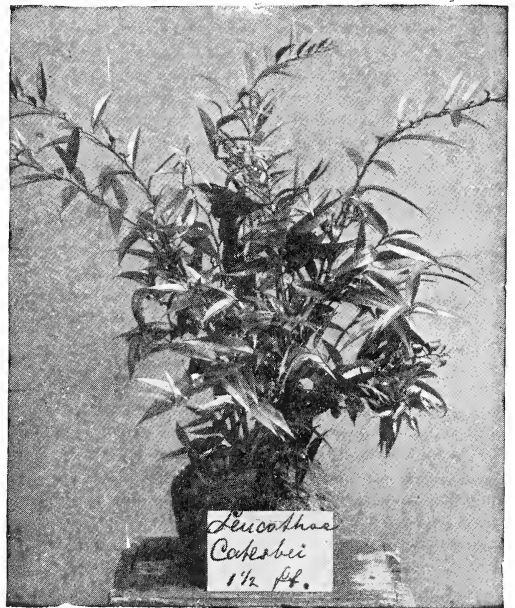
T. Caroliniana. (Southern Hemlock). A native of the mountains of the Southern States. This beautiful tree, with its dark green foliage, makes a great addition to our hardy northern ornamental evergreens.

	Each
18 to 24 in.....	\$ 3.00
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.50
2½ to 3 ft.....	4.50
3 to 3½ ft.....	6.00
8 to 20 ft.....	\$25.00 to 100.00

AGAINST OUR ADVICE

A belated customer, the last of November, 1923, planted nearly \$3,000 worth of our large evergreens, saying he could not wait until Spring, when he would be entirely too busy. Frankly, we expected he would lose many of them, planted more than a month later than our Fall planting season. To our surprise, he lost scarcely any. Masses of well-developed roots in a large ball was all that saved them.

For description and prices of Broad-leaved Evergreens, see our Spring, 1926, Catalog. We offer a fine stock of Mountain Laurel, *Leucothoe*, *Rhododendrons*, etc.



Concerning a large order of Evergreens—Letter of June 5th, 1924, from one of New York's leading Landscape Architects: "I have just received and forwarded your bill to Miss Gerry. She wrote me some time ago expressing her pleasure in the beauty of the plants from you." (Signed) JAS. L. GREENLEAF

Deciduous Trees

We specialize in Fruit Trees of Bearing size, and of other Deciduous Trees we offer sizes for immediate effect.

The deciduous trees of this list, being perfectly hardy, may be planted in many sections of the northern United States. We have omitted from this list many choice trees in which there is some question of fall planting, such as beeches, willows, tulip trees, etc. Those desiring other trees than those found here, will find in the spring catalog quite a complete line including large trees for immediate effect. If we find your order includes any trees on which there is a question of safety of fall planting, we will hold them until spring.

One of the most important decisions about the planting of a place is the proper location of the trees for shade; also the selection of the proper varieties and size of trees. Trees may be planted near a house for immediate shade if they have been properly pruned in the Nursery. In properly locating the trees, one should be able to visualize what the results will be in the years to come, as many of these Deciduous trees grow to great size and must be given ample room. Trees and shrubs are often ruined by overcrowding. A little expert advice will save the planters placing three or four trees or shrubs where one or two would be ample. If in doubt, ask us.

Elm

American—

1½ to 2 in. caliper, 12-14 ft.....	\$ 5.50
2 to 2½ in. caliper, 14-16 ft.....	7.50
Larger Specimens.....	\$9.50 to 50.00

Huntington—

Specimens	\$45.00 to \$55.00
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Horse - Chestnut

Common White—

10 to 12 ft.....	\$ 3.50
12 to 15 ft.....	5.00
Larger Specimens.....	\$6.00 to 7.50

Double White—

12 to 14 ft.....	\$ 6.00
14 to 16 ft.....	8.00

Linden

T. American—

8 to 10 ft.....	\$ 3.00
10 to 12 ft.....	4.00
12 to 14 ft.....	5.00
Larger sizes.....	\$6.00 to 15.00

T. Platyphyllos (Broad-leaved Linden)—

Larger Specimens.....	\$10.00 to 35.00
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T. Europea Rubra (Red-twigged)—

Larger Specimens.....	\$15.00 to 75.00
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T. Argentea (White-leaved Weeping)—

Larger Specimens.....	\$15.00 to 75.00
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Maple

Norway—

3 to 4 in. caliper, 18-20 ft.....	\$12.00 to \$18.00
4 to 6 in. caliper, 20-28 ft.....	15.00 to 50.00
Larger Specimens to.....	100.00

Schwedler's Purple—

Larger Specimens.....	\$35.00 to \$125.00
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Sugar—

12 to 14 ft., 1½ to 2 in.....	\$ 4.50
14 to 20 ft., 2 to 3 in.....	\$6.50 to 10.00
Larger Specimens.....	\$35.00 to 100.00

Silver—(Dasycarpum)—

Specimens	\$8.00 to \$12.00
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Dogwood

White-flowering—

4 to 5 ft.....	\$ 2.00
7 to 8 ft.....	6.00
8 to 9 ft.....	7.50
Larger Specimens.....	\$8.50 to 45.00

Pink-flowering (rubra)—

Specimens	\$15.00 to \$35.00
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Kousa, Japanese—

4 to 5 ft.....	\$ 5.00
5 to 6 ft.....	6.00
6 to 7 ft.....	8.00
Larger Specimens.....	\$9.50 to 30.00

CORNUS. (Dogwood)

The Dogwoods—the Harbingers of Spring—stand almost without a peer. They are among the hardiest and showiest of the flowering plants. The very early bloom, the duration of their wonderful floral display and the profusion of richly tinted foliage in autumn followed by long-persisting scarlet or glowing red berries provide grace of outline and harmony of color the year round.

Because of their medium size the Dogwoods are ideal trees for the smaller places and they fit in the lawn and borders of large plantings with beauty and grace second to none.

Large Trees a Leading Specialty at Rosedale

We have growing at Rosedale very large specimens of nearly all our trees and shrubs listed in this catalog. They have been frequently transplanted and root-pruned so that they will move to your grounds with perfect safety and save you from ten to twenty years waiting.

Those who visit our Nursery are amazed at the beauty and vigor of these large trees and become more and more enthusiastic when they find that they have been transplanted with perfect safety to their grounds. At the Flower Show in the Grand Central Palace, we exhibited the largest trees in the Show and many of our customers left with us golden opinions of Rosedale Stock.

A most excellent book on Pruning is one by L. H. Bailey, published by the MacMillan Company. This book, containing 539 pages, covers not only all fruits, but many other trees. Another helpful book is Bailey's "Principles of Fruit Growing", containing 500 pages, which should be in the hands of every one who grows fruit to any extent. We shall be pleased to mail either of these books to every customer who places a cash order for fruits to the amount of \$25.00 or more.

Choice Fruits

MANY TREES OF BEARING SIZE

No charge for boxing or packing. 100 and 1,000 rates on application.

We offer a well tested list of Fruits. In addition to the two-year-old trees usually sold, we offer in most varieties four and seven year trees transplanted.

Please note that the stone fruits are not safely planted in autumn. We have an extra nice lot of transplanted plums, cherries, peaches, etc. These are fully described and priced in our Spring 1926 catalog, copy of which will be mailed on request. Place your order now and have them reserved for you.

With well developed roots, these extra size trees will soon come into bearing. In fact, some of them are bearing fruit in the nursery this year.

APPLES

Two to seven years old

	Each
Standard. First-class, 5 to 7 ft.....	\$.75
First-class, 5 to 12 ft., transplanted	\$1.00 to 7.50
Dwarf—	
4 to 10 ft., trans.....	\$2.00 to 7.50

SUMMER

Early Harvest. Yellow. July and Aug.
Golden Sweet. Large, yellow. Aug. and Sept.
Red Astrachan. Crimson, streaked yellow. July and Aug.
Sweet Bough. Pale yellow. August.
Yellow Transparent. Skin pale yellow, sub-acid. Aug.

AUTUMN

Bismarck. Red and yellow; hardy, very early.
Fall Pippin. Yellow, fine baking. Dec.
Fameuse. (Snow Apple). Deep crimson; flesh snowy white; dessert. Nov. to Jan.
Gravenstein. Red and yellow. Sept. and Oct.
Oldenburg, Duchess of. Red and yellow; bears young. Aug. and Sept.
Wealthy. Dark red and yellow; flesh white, sub-acid. Oct.

WINTER

Baldwin. Bright red; very productive.
Delicious. Brilliant dark red; sweet, juicy.
R. I. Greening. Constant bearer; best cooking.
Grimes' Golden. Rich golden yellow. Jan. to Apr.
Hendrick Sweet. Red. Nov. to April.
McIntosh. Dark red. Flesh white. Nov. to Feb.
Newtown Pippin. One of the best. Nov. to June.
Northern Spy. Yellow striped red. Until June.
N. W. Greening. Flesh yellow, fine grained, firm.
Rome Beauty. Yellow and bright red. Dec. to Mar.
Spitzenburg. (Esopus). Deep red; flesh yellow.
Stayman Winesap. Dark red; sub-acid.
Sutton Beauty. Waxed yellow. Jan. to Feb.
Talmans Sweet. Whitish-yellow, tinged red.
Twenty Ounce. Striped, cooking. Oct. to Sept.

DWARF APPLES

Our stock of Dwarf Apples is quite complete. Some of the trees bore this year a dozen or more apples each in the nursery row.

Baldwin.	King.
Delicious.	McIntosh.
Duchess of Oldenburg.	Northern Spy.
Early Harvest.	Red Astrachan.
Fameuse.	Sweet Bough.
Gravenstein.	Wealthy.
Greening.	Yellow Transparent.

CRAB APPLES

Hyslop. Beautiful in flowers; crimson. Oct.
Transcendent. Red and yellow. Sept.

PEARS

*Indicates both dwarf and standard.

Standard—	
XXX, Transplanted.....	\$1.50 to \$4.00
Dwarf, 3 to 4 ft.....	.90
XXX, Transplanted, 4-6 ft.....	1.50 to 4.00

SUMMER

*Bartlett. One of the best known Pears. Early September.
*Clapp's Favorite. Resembles Bartlett, ripening a few days earlier.
Tyson. Good size, juicy and sweet. Aug.

AUTUMN

Bosc (Beurre Bosc). Large, russety Pear. Oct.
*Duchess d'Angouleme. Attains perfection as a dwarf. Very large.
Howell. Yellow, sweet. October.
*Kieffer. Golden-yellow; bears young. Oct. and Nov.
*Seckel. Strong grower and good bearer.
Sheldon. Large round, russet and red; very juicy, melting and vinous. Oct.

WINTER

*Anjou. Large, handsome, buttery; an excellent bearer; keeps until Christmas.
Lawrence. Golden-yellow, medium size, and abundant bearer. Nov. to Jan.
Winter Nelis. Medium. Medium size, dull russet; rich fine flavor, good bearer. Nov. to Jan.

HARDY GRAPES

	Each	10
First-class, 2-years	\$.30	\$ 2.50
First-class, 3-year, transplanted.....	.40	3.50
First-class, 4-year, transplanted.....	.60	5.50
Empire State, Gaertner, Winchel—		
2-year .....	.40	3.50
3-year, transplanted .....	.60	5.50
4-year, transplanted .....	.85	8.00

Black Varieties

Campbell's Early. Ripens early, keeps well.
Concord. Well-known; succeeds everywhere.
Moore's Early. Desirable for early crop.
Worden. Seedling of Concord, ten days earlier. Superior to it in flavor, but does not bear shipping so well.

Red Varieties

Agawam. Bunches large. Ripens early.
Brighton. Early, vigorous and productive.
Caco Grape. Very large, wine-red, with abundant bloom; bunch of good size; ripens in advance of Concord. A very strong, vigorous grower, healthy and prolific. One of the most delicious and most beautiful of all grapes. 2-year, 75 cents each; 3-year, transplanted, \$1.00
Delaware. Sweet and vinous. Perfectly hardy.
Gaertner. Sweet, pleasant; very showy.
Lindley. Flesh, tender, with rich aromatic flavor.
Salem. Ripens with Concord.

White Varieties

Empire State. Yellowish green, one of the best table grapes.
Moore's Diamond. Yellowish, very juicy.
Niagara. Pale green; sweet, ripens with Concord.
Winchel. (Green Mountain). The earliest white.

Reduced Prices of Roses for Fall, 1926

We are glad to be able to offer our usual list of varieties of Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas, and climbing roses at considerably reduced prices and assure our customers as fine stock as we have ever offered. In case customers prefer spring shipment, we will book the order at fall prices, provided a deposit of one-quarter the amount of the order is made this fall. The roses, grown on the Japanese Multiflora, now considered by rosarians the best stock, are sure to give abundant bloom with very little trouble. Late November shipment for all, except Hybrid Teas, for which we advise early spring north of New York.

No order under \$5.00 for Fall Delivery, and three or more plants of each variety must be ordered to secure the ten rate.

We Do Not Substitute Unless Requested

A combination of rates may be applied in one order.

Varieties offered at 60c, \$5.00 per 10, \$45.00 per 100.

Varieties offered at 75c, \$6.50 per 10, \$60.00 per 100.

Varieties offered at \$1.00, \$9.00 per ten.

Orders for 50 or more plants, not less than 3 of a name, 100 rate.

Orders for 6 to 50 plants, not less than 3 of a name, 10 rate.

Less than 3 of a name will be sold at single rate.

HYBRID TEA

A. R. Goodwin. Coppery orange red. 75 cts.

Betty. Ruddy gold. 75 cts.

British Queen. White. 75 cts.

Chateau de Clos Vougeot. Velvety scarlet. \$1.00.

Columbia. Glowing pink. 75 cts.

E. P. H. Kingma. Semi-double. Orange yellow. \$1.25.

Etoile de France. Velvety crimson. 75 cts.

Duchess of Wellington. Saffron yellow. \$1.00.

George C. Waud. Orange vermillion. 75 cts.

Gorgeous. Deep orange yellow. \$1.00.

Gruss an Teplitz. Brilliant scarlet. 75 cts.

Harry Kirk. Sulphur yellow. 75 cts.

Hoosier Beauty. Rich velvety crimson. 75 cts.

Jonkheer Mock. Imperial pink. 75 cts.

Killarney Brilliant. Pink. 75 cts.

Killarney Queen. Flesh suffused pale pink. 75 cts.

Killarney White. White. 75 cts.

Lady Alice Stanley. Deep coral red. 75 cts.

Lady Ashtown. Soft medium shade of pink. 75 cts.

Lady Pirrie. Coppery salmon. 75 cts.

Lady Ursula. Flesh pink. 75 cts.

Laurent Carle. Brilliant velvety carmine. 75 cts.

Los Angeles. Pink. \$1.00.

Mme. Butterfly. Pink. \$1.25.

Mme. Bardou Job. Pink. \$1.00.

Mme. C. Testout. Pink. 75 cts.

Mme. E. Herriot. Terra cotta. 75 cts.

Mme. Jules Bouche. White. 75 cts.

Mme. Jules Grolez. Pink. 75 cts.

Mme. Leon Paine. Salmon. 75 cts.

Mme. Ravary. Orange yellow. 75 cts.

Marquis de Sinety. Golden yellow. 75 cts.

Miss Lolita Armour. Coral red. 75 cts.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Indian yellow. 75 cts.

Mrs. A. Riccardo. Deep honey yellow. \$1.00.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell. Orange and salmon. 75 cts.

Mrs. George Shawyer. Clear rose. 75 cts.

Mrs. Henry Morse. Contrasting toned pink, yellow glow. \$1.25.

Mrs. W. C. Egan. Deep flesh color with golden glow. \$1.25.

Ophelia. Salmon. 75 cts.

Pharisaer. White shaded salmon. 75 cts.

Prince de Bulgarie. Rosy flesh shaded salmon. 75 cts.

Queen of Fragrance. Shell pink. \$1.00.

Radiance. Even shade of pink. 75 cts.

Red Radiance. Cerise red. 75 cts.

Sunburst. Cadmium yellow. 75 cts.

Willowmere. Coral red. 75 cts.

HYBRID PERPETUAL

Earl of Dufferin. Crimson. 75 cts.

Frau Karl Druschki. White. 75 cts.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Crimson. 75 cts.

George Arends. Pink. 75 cts.

Mrs. John Laing. Pink. 75 cts.

Paul Neyron. Pink. 75 cts.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Crimson. 75 cts.

Ulrich Brunner. Scarlet. 75 cts.

Compliments From a Real Rosarian

Gloversville, N. Y., July 2, 1926.

My Dear Mr. Harris:—

I received from you my usual spring order of roses, amounting to 213. If you could see my rose garden as I am dictating this letter it would bring you much joy and pleasure. Of the 213 roses received from you all are blooming today with the exception of one, which died.

I am impressed more and more of the wonderful strong rootings of your plants and then again they all bloom to their name and character.

In our city garden I noticed today, plants purchased from you by our Park Commissioner, that are simply wonderful in foliage, bloom, etc.

I must compliment you in the manner in which the roses were packed and labeled and thus with thanks it is my pleasure to write you again in this matter.

Respectfully,

(Signed) A. C. SAUNDERS.

CLIMBING ROSES

Prices—2-yr., 60 cts.; 3-yr., transplanted, 75 cts.

American Pillar. Single, lovely shade of pink.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Rich flesh pink.

Dorothy Perkins. Pink.

Excelsa. Clear bright crimson.

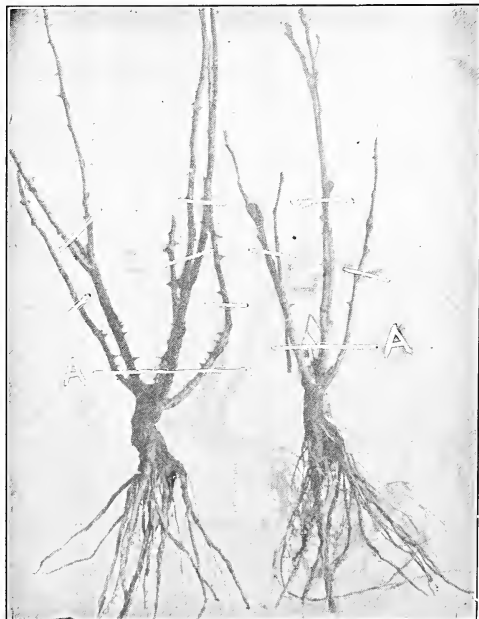
Gardenia. Semi-double, yellow.

Hiawatha. Single, crimson.

Lady Gay. Delicate cherry pink.

Paul's Scarlet. Semi-double, vivid scarlet.

Silver Moon. White.



A—Depth to plant;
other lines show where to prune when planted



A CROSS ROAD ROSEDALE NURSERIES

ROSEDALE SPECIALTIES

ALTHOUGH Leading Specialties at Rosedale are Evergreens and Peonies, of which there are thousands upon thousands of fine specimens, nevertheless a full supply of Deciduous Shrubs and Trees, both fruit and ornamental, render Rosedale Nurseries one of the most complete in the Empire State. Ask for General Catalog.

OUR STOCK OF LARGE SIZES OF ALL THESE IS UNEXCELLED

These may be moved with safety, as frequent transplanting has developed a mass of feeding roots close to the trunk.

Two Nursery Inspectors sent out by the authorities at Washington, after inspection of our Nursery gave us this high compliment. "We give you credit for having the cleanest, healthiest and thriftiest lot of stock we have seen." Such expressions as these are commonly heard from those who visit Rosedale Nurseries.

Our location on the Saw Mill River Road, one and one-half miles north of the County Alms House at East View, is within short trucking distance to all points in Westchester County, and nearby Connecticut.

Appointments best arranged between 6 P. M. and 10 P. M. with

S. G. HARRIS - - - Tarrytown, N. Y.

Office and Residence, 11 Dixon Street

Telephone, Tarrytown 628

THE RECORD of ROSEDALE

(Over a Quarter of a Century)



The reason for the Success of Rosedale Nurseries and Rosedale Trees is recorded at great length in our file of Letters and Repeat Orders. For many years we have been selling but one thing—and that is QUALITY. Here are three examples—

CULLED FROM A LARGE COLLECTION

of Similar Complimentary Comments:

FROM A FEDERAL INSPECTOR

One of the highest compliments paid to the Rosedale Nurseries came this summer from the Federal Inspectors, who visited our place at two different times. They said, "We give you credit, Mr. Harris, for having the cleanest, healthiest and thriftiest stock we have seen." We hear similar statements every day, but coming from experts, this opinion means much.

Among the reasons that could be given for such healthy stock, we would name the following:

(1) Our naturally fertile soil is well adapted to the vigorous growth of trees and plants of all kinds.

(2) Our Mr. Harris having had many years of study of Entomology knows how to prevent obnoxious insects from becoming established in the Nurseries.

(3) Careful cultivation through the whole season which is better than fertilizers. Good soil, well-tilled without forcing of plants by excessive fertilizations is the Rosedale aim.

FROM A CLERGYMAN

A REAL SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIMENT

is an order for a carload of trees from an old customer as noted by the following letter. Dr. and Mrs. Winter motored to the Nursery this summer and said after trying trees from several nurseries, they found ours were much the most satisfactory, and that henceforward their trees would be Rosedale trees.

MEADOW BANK FARM,

Owego, N. Y.

October 5, 1925.

My dear Mr. Harris:—

Our order has been delayed for many

reasons. However, we shall send our order very shortly for deciduous trees for Autumn planting.

Your trees have done so exceedingly well, far beyond those supplied by other Nurseries, that we should not think of going elsewhere.

Meanwhile, we shall do some planting directly; the leaves are off the trees and shall send you an extensive order for pines in the Spring. Assuring you of our appreciation for your personal interest, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) SIDNEY WINTER

FROM A GARDEN CLUB MEMBER

"HERE IS ONE WORTH READING"

We planted a place for a builder not far from White Plains. In about a month he sold the place and at the request of the purchaser told who planted the trees. On coming to the Nursery a little later for more trees, the lady stated that she was a member of the Garden Club at S——, and at their meeting recently the members went over a long list of Nurseries, and when they came to the Rosedale Nurseries, she said it was all agreed that Rosedale Nurseries was the best of all.

"Go to Mr. Harris if you want to get good service."

We are planting many places throughout Westchester County and elsewhere and can refer to many well known business men in New York who have their suburban homes in this section. Growing our own stock under proper conditions and with long experience in handling the same, your order may be safely entrusted with the Rosedale Nurseries. Please remember price is not all. You do not buy clothing by the price, but the quality is always considered with the price. The real value of a plant is that part underground, therefore out of sight. Note carefully the illustrations, page 23, for results of transplanting.

IF LANDSCAPE PLANS INTEREST YOU

See Our Terms on Page 31 in Spring Catalog.